REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

FOR

THE YEAR 1893-94.

HYDERABAD:
PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1894.

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No. 968-R. OF 1894.

FROM

COLONEL K. J. L. MACKENZIE, C.I.E.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To

THE SECRETARY FOR BERAR TO THE RESIDENT,

Hyderabad.

Dated Amraoti, the 16th August 1894.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the Director's report on public instruction for the year 1893-94.

2. Education has now reached that point in this province that, except for circumstances very exceptional, the variations in the figures annually presented, one way or the other, can be but slight.

Facts of the year as to schools.

3. As to schools the existing facts in comparison with those of the year previous are as below.

At the close of 1893-94, the year under report, there were 1,326 schools in all against 1,376 in the year previous, or a decline of 50 schools.

Schools under public management.

The schools under public management including Government schools, District Board schools and Municipal schools numbered 662, against 653, showing an *increase* of 9.

Aided and unaided schools.

Aided and unaided schools numbered 657, against 720, showing a *decrease* of 63.

Private schools.

Private schools numbered 7 against 3, showing an *increase* of 4.

The net result is a decrease of 50 schools, due to the decline in aided and unaided schools, which, as the Director shows, came about from the great unhealthiness of the year, combined with a bad harvest and high prices of food grains. Under this strain the more ephemeral—the aided and unaided—schools, so to say, could not stand.

Facts as to scholars.

4. The same causes as reduced our schools helped to reduce the number of scholars. From 4,004 in the year previous the numbers fell to 3,014 at the close of the year under report, or a decline of 990 in all.

The decrease in schools under public management was 131, under aided and unaided 905, or a total decrease of 1,036; but as private schools show an increase of 46 the net decrease is 990: mainly contributed as shown above by the decrease in the number of aided and unaided schools.

Expenditure on education.

5. The total expenditure on education in year under report was Rs. 4,51,156 against Rs. 4,37,545 in the year previous, contributed as below :—

By	Contributions.	+	—	Net increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	2,46,617	5,663	...	
District Boards	1,58,185	9,801	...	
Fees	21,634	...	4,506	
Municipal Funds	15,088	...	...	
Subscriptions	9,632	255	...	
Total ...	4,51,156	15,719	4,506	11,213

showing a net increase on expenditure of Rs. 11,213.

Of this expenditure there went on—

Direction	4·5	per cent.
Inspection	7·5	„
Government secondary schools	19·0	„
District Board and Municipal schools ...	46·9	„
Aided schools	5·6	„
Training schools	2·3	„
Buildings	9·7	„
Miscellaneous	4·5	„
	100	

To meet this increased expenditure there has been a greater income : popular contributions have risen from Rs. 9,377 to Rs. 9,631 ; and the fees realized in high and middle class schools were satisfactory in amount.

Noticeable features of the year

6. Notwithstanding the adverse effects of an exceptionally bad year and the decline in schools and scholars above noted, it is curious to note—

Firstly—that the average daily attendance has increased, so that the acquirement of knowledge has in reality not fallen off.

Secondly—that the *girls'* schools have improved both in attendance and efficiency.

Moreover, as the Director shows, the results of examinations for matriculation, and in the middle, primary and indigenous schools, have been satisfactory. In the indigenous schools, though the numbers on the rolls have declined owing to the closure of some schools, the number of pupils examined and the grants earned have been greater.

Another feature of the year is that a greater number than formerly of Muhammadan pupils have passed at the annual examinations ; and though the number of Muhammadan boys has declined, that of the girls has increased.

The number too of low caste pupils under instruction has increased, and a greater number than formerly have passed.

Inspection and supervision.

7. Inspection by the departmental officers has been sufficient and good, while District and Taluk Officers and Tahsildars and members of District and Taluk Boards and of Municipal Committees generally have, the Director acknowledges, been of great assistance in supervising, though Mr. Elliott in Wun condemns the apathy of those members of his District and Taluk Boards who are non-officials.

8. The report now being reviewed closes the long and honorable official connection of Mr. S. B. Jatar with the Educational Department and Berar. He is a native gentleman of the best stamp, who earned the confidence and respect of all those with whom he came in contact.

Notice of officers and others.

Mr S. B Jatar

It is with great pleasure that I place on record my personal acknowledgments to him for willing and valuable assistance to me in matters educational, covering some years now, first as a district officer and latterly as Commissioner.

I have no doubt the Resident will do full justice to the good service he has throughout rendered to the province, and to the tact and discretion with which he has faced difficulties when they arose. I will only add that to the European and native officers of the Administration, to the members of the Educational Department, and to the gentry and the people of Berar generally, it gave the greatest satisfaction to see Mr. Jatar's name recently in the honor list of the Government of India as a C.I.E. He carries with him into retirement our respect and best wishes.

9. I would ask the Resident's sanction to conveying his thanks to those gentlemen named in paragraphs 11, 21, and 71 of the report as having valuably aided the department in their different ways. I have no doubt too that the praise accorded by Mr. Jatar to the head, second and fourth clerks in the Director's office, Messrs. Ganesh Vaidya, Shivram Kulkarni, and Waman Wasudev, is well deserved.

Persons who have helped the department

10. The Provincial Inspector, Mr. Mahajani, and the various district Deputy Educational Inspectors and the Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector have all, I believe, done well, and their labour deserves acknowledgment.

The Inspector and Deputy Educational Inspectors.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. J. L. MACKENZIE,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

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FROM

RAO BAHADUR S. B. JATAR, B.A., C.I.E.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Hyderabad Assigned Districts (on leave),

To

COLONEL K. J. L. MACKENZIE, C.I.E.,

Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Dated Poona, the 17th July 1894.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following report on public instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1893-94.

I was not in charge of the office throughout the whole year under report. From the 1st of April to the 27th June 1893 I was on privilege leave, and Mr. G. C. Aitken acted for me during the period; and from the 24th of March 1894 I have availed myself of the six months' leave on private affairs which was kindly granted by the Resident, handing over charge to Mr. Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan of the Bombay Educational Department. As I held charge of the office for about nine months in the year, the Resident was pleased to allow me to write this report.

I.—General and statistical summary of the year's operations.

The nature of the year and the results of its operations.

2. The year under report was, on the whole, a very unhealthy one in most of the districts of the province, and was remarkable for bad harvests and high prices of food grains. The consequence was that the progress of education was not as satisfactory as usual. Numbers of boys' schools and their pupils have fallen off, but it is satisfactory that the average daily attendance has increased, and that girls' schools have improved in attendance and efficiency. District officers have shown commendable interest in the well-being of the schools, and the taluk officers and tahsildars have generally given cordial assistance to schoolmasters and inspectors. The inspecting officers of the department have supervised the schools efficiently and intelligently, and district and municipal boards and school committees have performed their duties cheerfully and satisfactorily. The results of the matriculation examination were gratifying, and the middle schools and primary schools acquitted themselves satisfactorily on the whole at the annual examinations. Although the number of indigenous schools and their numbers on rolls have fallen, the total number of pupils examined and the total amounts of grants earned have increased. A greater number of Muhammadan pupils has passed at the annual examinations than in the previous year; and though there is falling-off in the number of boys, Muhammadan girls attending schools have increased. The total number of low caste pupils under instruction in the province has increased, and there is a rise in the number of passes. The income of the department was greater in 1893-94 than in the previous year, and the increase in the amounts of popular contributions and fees realized in high and middle schools is particularly satisfactory.

Schools and scholars.

3. The following is a comparative statement of schools and scholars for the past two years:—

Year.	Area in square miles.	Towns and villages.	Population.	No. of institutions.			No. of scholars.			Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.	
				For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1892-93 ...	17,717	5,824	Males 1,401,500	1,324	52	1,376	51,297	2,125	53,422	22·92	1
1893-94 ..			Females 1,405,540 ..	1,274	52	1,326	50,168	2,264	52,432	22·24	1·07
			Difference ...	— 50	.	— 50	—1,129	+ 139	— 990	— ·68	+ ·07

The number of institutions has decreased by 50 and the number of scholars by 990. The falling-off has taken place in Akola, Buldana, Basim and Wun districts, and is generally attributed to a sickly year and bad harvests. Mr. Hare says that this last was the second of two years of indifferent harvests and high prices, and Mr. Elliott remarks that the year under report was a very unhealthy one. It will be observed from the next paragraph that the decrease has occurred chiefly in institutio ns under private management or indigenous schools. It is but natural that unfavourable circumstances, such as sickness, bad harvests, and high prices, should specially affect indigenous schools, the existence of which chiefly depends on the support of the people. The causes must have had a very injurious effect on the schools in 1893-94, as this is the first year after 1885-86 in which there has been a falling-off in schools under private management and in pupils attending them. The number of these schools and attendance in them steadily rose from 1886-87 to 1892-93.

The decrease above referred to has occurred only in boys' schools, but the number of these schools and of scholars attending them on the 31st March last was larger than that at the close of the year 1891-92.

The number of schools for girls has undergone no change during the year under report, but the number of girls under instruction has increased by 139.

Public and private schools with scholars.

4. The following table compares the number of schools, public and private, and of scholars attending them with the numbers on the last day of the previous year :—

Year.	Public schools.												Private institutions.		Total.	
	Under public management.						Under private management.				Total.					
	Government schools.		District Board schools.		Municipal schools.		Aided.		Unaided							
	No. of schools	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
1892-93	87	7,642	541	28,344	25	2,617	617	13,383	103	1,353	1,373	53,369	3	53	1,376	53,422
1893 94 ..	27	4,594	610	31,312	25	2,596	603	13,193	54	638	1,319	52,333	7	99	1,326	52,432
Difference	—60	—3,078	+69	+ 2,968	.	—21	—14	— 190	— 49	—715	— 54	—1,036	+4	+46	—50	— 990

The decrease in Government schools is merely nominal. The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Rural Boards Law was extended to the Wun district during the year under report, and 60 schools, which were formerly classed as Government schools, were transferred to the Wun District Board on the 1st April 1893. There now remain only 27 Government schools in the province, and all of them are supported wholly by provincial revenues and the fees realized in them. These are two high schools, 24 middle or Anglo-vernacular schools and one training college.

The number of District Board schools has increased by 69 and of scholars attending them by 2,968; but leaving out the 60 schools which were transferred in the Wun district and the Marathi school for boys at Karanja, which was formed by the separation of the primary classes from the Anglo-vernacular school proper, we find that the schools have really increased by 8 and that the number of pupils in Government schools and District Board schools taken together has fallen off by 110.

The number of Municipal schools has remained the same, but scholars attending them have fallen off by 21.

The number of aided schools has decreased by 14 and their pupils by 190. The unaided schools show a falling-off of 49 schools and 715 scholars.

On the whole the number of public schools has fallen off by 54 and scholars attending them by 1,036. It may be added that what was gained in the year 1892-93 has not been wholly lost, and that the number of public schools and of scholars attending them on the 31st March last were respectively 1,319 and 52,333, against 1,314 and 51,339 on the 31st March 1892. If the District Boards had not been compelled to reject several applications for new

schools for want of funds, there would probably have been no falling-off in public schools even under the unfavourable circumstances of the year (*vide* paragraph 35).

The number of "private institutions" has increased by 4 and of pupils attending them by 46.

Schools of different classes.

5. The next statement shows the number of different classes of schools and scholars on the 31st March last and on the corresponding day of the previous year :—

Description of schools.				No. of schools.		No. of scholars.	
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	School Education—General.						
Public institutions.	Secondary.	Government—High	Boys ...	2	2	400	446
		Do. Middle	Boys ...	24	24	4,272	4,054
	Primary.	Government ...	Boys ...	56	...	2,800	...
			Girls ...	4	...	103	...
		District Board...	Boys ...	508	572	27,196	29,736
			Girls ...	33	38	1,148	1,576
		Municipal ...	Boys ...	17	17	2,183	2,136
			Girls ...	8	8	434	460
		Aided ...	Boys ...	612	598	13,235	12,975
			Girls ...	5	5	148	218
		Unaided ...	Boys ...	100	53	1,283	629
			Girls ...	2	...	47	1
Private institutions.		Advanced (Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit) ...	Boys ...	2	3	28	48
			Girls ...	...	...	...	4
		Elementary ...	Boys ...	1	3	25	44
		Do. ...	Girls ...	...	1	...	3
	School Education—Special.						
Training schools for masters ...			...	1	1	97	*94
Industrial school (unaided) ...			...	1	1	23	8
			Total ...	1,376	1,326	53,422	52,432

* This includes 17 pupil-teachers who are being trained for masterships in primary schools, and two girls attending the Khamgaon municipal school for girls.

The number of high and middle schools remains unchanged, but the number of pupils in the former class of schools has increased by 46 and the number in the latter class has decreased by 218. This, however, is not a real decrease, inasmuch as the primary classes of the Anglo-vernacular school at Karanja, which contained 246 boys on the 31st March 1893, were, as stated in the preceding paragraph, separated from the Anglo-vernacular school and formed into an independent District Board school on the 1st December 1893. This shows that there has been really an increase of 28 pupils during the year in the middle or Anglo-vernacular schools.

It will be observed that now there are no Government primary schools, all the institutions shown in the last year's report as Government institutions of the primary class having been, as stated before, transferred to the Wun District Board. For this reason the increase in the number of schools and of boys that appears in the statement against the District Board schools is more nominal than real.

The increase in the number of girls at school is not really as large as appears in the statement, from which it seems that the number of girls has increased from 1,880 to 2,264. This is not really the case. In the last year's report girls in boys' schools were, through oversight, included under boys. The real number of girls under instruction in 1892-93 was 2,125, and the real increase in their number is 139 as shown in paragraph 3 above. Remarks on the falling-off in schools under private management have been made in the preceding paragraph. I would only add that there is a much greater decrease in unaided schools and their scholars than in aided institutions and their pupils. The number of aided schools has fallen from 612 to 598, or by a little more than two per cent., while their scholars have decreased from 13,235, to 12,975 or by a little

less than two per cent. On the other hand the number of unaided schools has decreased from 100 to 53, or by 47 per cent., while their pupils have fallen from 1,283 to 629, or by nearly 51 per cent.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to districts.

6. The following table shows the number of schools for boys in each of the six districts, the average number of square miles to every school, and the proportion of male pupils to the male population of school-going age :—

District	Area in square miles.	Male population.	No. of schools for boys. Public institutions. Departmental.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Under private management	Private institutions. Advanced teaching.	Elementary teaching.	Total.	No. of boys in Public institutions. Departmental.	District Board	Municipal Board.	Under private management.	Private institutions. Advanced teaching	Elementary teaching.	Total.	Average number of square miles to every school.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.
Akola	2,659	297,011	7	155	6	137	2	1	308	1,083	8,415	854	2,842	30	14	13,238	8·6	29·7
Buldana	2,809	244,799	4	104		108	1	1	218	884	5,088		2,104	22	10	8,108	12·9	22·08
Basim	2,956	204,798	1	57		64	...	1	123	325	2,677		1,045	...	20	4,067	24·03	13 2
Amraoti	2,759	340,235	6	119	5	211			341	968	7,127	724	5,250		..	14,069	8·09	27·5
Wun	3,911	241,688	2	55	.	61		.	118	244	2,589		1,026		...	3,869	33 1	10·6
Ellichpur	2,623	162,969	4	82	6	70	.	...	162	550	4,103	558	1,408	...		6,619	16·2	27·07
Do. excluding Melghat	(975)	(138,609)	(4)	(81)	(6)	(70)	.	..	(161)	(550)	(4,087)	(558)	(1,408)	.		(6,603)	(6·05)	(31·7)
Total	17,717	1,491,500	24	572	17	681	3	3	1,270	4,054	29,999	2,136	13,675	52	44	40,960	13 9	22·3

In Akola, Buldana, Basim and Wun, schools for boys have decreased, and consequently the average number of square miles to every school has increased more are less. In the other two districts there is an increase. In the same way the percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age has increased in Amraoti and Ellichpur and fallen in every other district. It is remarkable that last year Ellichpur was the only district in which there was a decrease in the percentage of male scholars and this year it is one of the two districts in which there is an increase. Amraoti is the only district which was educationally prosperous both in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

There has been a change in the relative positions of the districts in regard to the progress of education. Amraoti for the first time in its history stands at the head of the list as regards the number of schools, the number of scholars and the average number of square miles to every school. The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age continues, however, to be the highest in Akola. If we exclude Melghat (which has only one school) from Ellichpur, that district, as usual, shows the smallest average number of square miles to each school and the highest percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age, though the number of boys under instruction in that district is smaller than in Amraoti, Akola and Buldana.

Income of the department.

7. The following is a comparative statement showing the income of the department from all sources in the past two years :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p
Provincial revenues ...	1892-93 ...	...			2,40,953	10	6
	1893-94 ...	...			2,46,616	8	11
Revenues from local sources. District fund ...	1892-93 ...	1,48,384	2	1			
	1893-94 ...	1,58,185	5	6			
Fees realized in high and middle schools.	1892-93 ...	20,647	8	9			
	1893-94 ...	21,634	0	6			
Fees realized in Government primary schools of the Wun district.	1892-93 ...	3,616	13	8			
	1893-94 ...	...					
Municipal contributions...	1892-93 ...	16,150	13	1			
	1893-94 ...	15,087	11	11			
Popular contributions ...	1892-93 ...	9,377	9	0			
	1893-94 ...	9,631	13	5			
	1892-93 ...	...			1,98,176	14	7
	1893-94 ...	...			2,04,538	15	4
Total ...	1892-93 ...	...			4,39,130	9	1
	1893-94 ...	...			4,51,155	8	3

With the exception of municipal contributions, the income from all the sources has increased more or less. As the primary schools in the Wun district have been transferred to the District Board, the fees realized in those schools have been incorporated into the district fund.

Receipts from the educational cess.

8. The following statement shows the demand on account of the educational cess and the assignments from the land revenue to the educational cess for the last two years :—

—		Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Demand ...	1892-93 ...	27,727 1 4	15,757 3 10	9,945 5 0	25,010 11 0	7,974 8 6	14,847 2 0	1,01,261 15
	1893-94 ...	28,156 1 8	15,756 15 4	9,952 6 0	25,013 0 0	8,025 15 0	14,894 2 9	1,01,798 8
Assignments from land revenue.	1892-93 .	28,165 14 5	15,757 3 10	9,945 5 0	24,516 11 9	7,974 9 0	14,614 5 9	1,00,974 1 9
	1893-94 ..	28,156 1 8	15,756 15 4	9,952 6 0	25,013 7 6	9,110 13 3	14,653 10 6	1,02,643 6 3

Demand has increased in all the districts except Buldana, in which there is a slight decrease. Receipts have increased in Basim, Amraoti, Wun and Ellichpur, and decreased slightly in Akola and Buldana. On the whole both demand and receipts have increased by about Rs. 537 and Rs. 1,669 respectively.

Information as to whether the demand for 1893-94 has been realized in full or not has been received only from the Deputy Commissioners of Buldana and Wun. It is given below :—

Buldana.—There is still a balance of Rs. 93-0-4 to be realized for the year on account of jagir villages.

Wun.—Out of the total demand of Rs. 8,025-15-0 on account of the educational cess of the khalsa villages for the year 1893-94, Rs. 7,537-8-0 have been realized and Rs. 488-7-0 remained to be realized on 1st April.

The Deputy Commissioners of Basim and Ellichpur say that the information has not yet been supplied to them by the Comptroller. The Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti says that "the total collection on account of the educational cess for the year 1893 amounts to Rs. 25,217-14-2." As this amount is slightly larger than the demand, a portion of it must belong to the previous year. No reply has been received from Akola.

Receipts from fees.

9. The following statement shows the amount of fees realized in all classes of Government schools and in Local Board primary schools :—

Schools.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High schools	5,938 8 0	5,994 8 0	6,712 8 0
Middle schools	14,893 7 9	14,653 0 9	14,921 8 6
Primary schools	36,557 0 0	36,838 14 2	36,558 14 6
Total ...	57,388 15 9	57,486 6 11	58,192 15 0

The total of the fees levied has increased in high and middle schools, but there is a slight decrease in the amount realized in primary schools. On the whole there is an increase of Rs. 706-8-1 against an increase of Rs. 97-7-2 in the previous year.

Municipal contributions.

10. The following statement shows the income of the municipalities in the province and the amount spent by them on schools during the year under report :—

Municipality.	Total income of the municipality	Fees credited to the Municipal Fund.	Popular contributions, &c., to Municipal Board schools	Total income.	Expenditure.															Percentage of contributions to the municipal income.
					School establishments, grants-in-aid, &c.										Original works and furniture.	Repairs to schools.	Fees for boys.	Miscellaneous	Total.	
					Government Anglo-Vernacular	Boys' schools.				Girls' schools										
						Primary.				Primary.										
						Government.	Municipal.	Aided.	Total	Government.	Municipal.	Aided	Total							
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p		
Akola ..	50,490 4 11	754 12 0	25 8 0	51,270 8 11	..		1,266 0 0	220 0 0	1,486 0 0	..	384 0 0	45 12	429 12 0	71 14 7	25 9 7	...	866 0 7	2,379 4 9	5 6
Akot .	14,446 10 9	...		14,446 10 9	100	300	..	...	300 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	24 0	55 0 0	503 0 0	3·4
Khamgaon.	55,088 4 4	551 4 0	12 6 0	55,651 14 4	..	...	1,636 0 0	146 3 0	1,782 3 0	...	1,023 2 9	...	1,023 2 9	49 7 6	168 11 4	18 0	838 13 6	3,880 6 1	6·9
Shegaon	8,410 14 11	...	...	8,410 14 11	130	125	...	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	.	42 8 1	322 8 1	3·8
Buldana	6,109 13 6	...	...	6,109 13 6		411	...	...	411 0 0	93 0 0	...	...	93 0 0	...	...	...	...	504 0 0	8·2
Basim ..	11,763 15 9	...	...	11,763 15 9		..	..	...	...	114 0 0	..	...	114 0 0	...	...	...	24 0 0	138 0 0	1·1
Amraoti ...	59,404 2 0	1,068 13 0	4 0 6	60,476 15 6	.	.	1,460 2 11	298 0 3	1,758 3 2	...	539 3 11	...	539 3 11	399 1 6	...	..	1,470 15 0	4,167 7 7	6·8
Ellichpur. .	19,037 12 11	743 4 9	..	19,781 1 8	24	..	2,126 4 4	40 6 3	2,166 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	155 6 10	...	347 0 0	2,693 1 5	13·6
Total	2,24,751 15 1	3,118 1 9	41 14 6	2,27,911 15 4	254	836	6,488 7 3	704 9 6	8,029 0 9	231 0 0	1,946 6 8	45 12	2,223 2 8	520 7 7	374 11 9	42 0	3,644 5 2	15,087 11 11	6·6
Total for 1892-93	1,86,136 6 3	3,041 6 3	112 15 6	1,89,490 12 0	120	425	6,359 14 8	799 2 0	7,695 0 8	100 3 9	1,853 15 15	56 12	2,010 15 2	554 15 8	665 11 8	130 1	5,094 0 11	16,150 13 1	4 8

The Buldana Municipality appears in the list for the first time. The income of the municipalities of Akola and Ellichpur has decreased, but there is an increase in each of the other municipalities which were in the last year's list. The total expenditure on education is smaller by about Rs. 1,063 than in the previous year. There is a considerable decrease in the amounts spent on education by Khamgaon and Akola, but all the other municipalities have increased their contributions. On the whole the percentage of contributions to the municipal income has fallen from 8·5 to 6·6.

During the year under report Amraoti contributed the largest amount and Ellichpur again takes the first place in the percentage of its contributions to its income.

Popular contributions.

11. The amounts contributed by the people for educational purposes are shown in the next table :—

District.	School-houses.	Repairs to schools.	Pay of teachers.	School furniture and other apparatus.	Gymnastic apparatus.	Prize books, sweetmeats, slates, &c., to pupils.	Library books and maps.	Fees for poor boys.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
Akola .	337 0 0	27 0 0	1 493 6 8	98 10 9	10 0 0	125 10 9	1 0 0	129 5 0	38 0 0	2,260 1 2
Buldana ..	9 0 0	12 0 0	1,812 0 0	94 11 0	10 0 0	35 14 0	...	41 1 6	0 12 0	2,015 6 6
Basim ..	...	2 1 6	300 0 0	17 4 6	4 0 0	40 9 3	...	56 12 0	...	420 11 3
Amraoti ...	...	10 12 0	1,808 0 0	49 0 0	20 8 0	35 9 6	...	119 13 6	7 8 0	2,051 2 6
Wun ...	...	...	475 0 0	14 0 0	42 0 0	4 0 0	...	36 3 0	4 12 0	575 15 0
Ellichpur ..	250 0 0	86 0 0	1,514 0 0	23 0 0	54 8 0	71 4 0	26 0 0	172 13 0	111 0 0	2,308 9 0
Total ..	596 0 0	137 13 6	7,402 6 8	296 10 3	141 0 0	312 15 0	27 0 0	556 0 0	162 0 0	9,631 13 5
Total for 1892-93.	1,074 8 0	46 0 0	6,639 13 0	369 2 6	255 14 0	318 5 6	3 6 0	655 8 0	15 0 0	9,377 9 0

The contributions of the people have, on the whole, increased by about Rs 254. They have increased in Akola, Buldana, Basim, and Wun, and decreased in the other two districts. Many benevolent persons have contributed amounts for the fees of poor boys, salaries of English teachers and additional assistants, school houses and their repairs, additional furniture and gymnastic apparatus, clocks for the use of schools, prize-books, slates, &c. Kisan Bapuji, Patel of Apoti in the Akola district, who spent Rs. 250 on the construction of the school-house in his village, deserves special mention.

Expenditure of the department.

12. The total expenditure on education in the province during the year under report is shown in the following statement :—

Statement.

Heads.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Fees.	Municipal funds.	Subscriptions.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	20,266 2 6	...	...	...	...	20,266 2 6
Inspection	33,008 3 3	1,251 10 5	...	...	...	34,259 13 8
Govt. schools, general — Secondary schools — High for boys..	17,414 15 1	...	6,283 12 9	...	...	23,698 11 10
Govt. schools, general — Secondary schools — Middle for boys.	46,110 10 0	...	13,413 10 0	230 0 0	3,014 1 0	62,768 5 0
District board schools. — For boys ..	80,822 0 0	1,01,434 3 9	...	885 0 0	5,331 7 6	1,88,472 11 3
District board schools. — For girls ...	154 2 7	6,835 4 3	...	255 0 0	86 10 2	7,331 1 0
Municipal board schools — For boys ...	...	4,852 7 3	...	8,524 9 9	...	13,377 1 0
Municipal board schools — For girls ...	...	923 3 11	...	2,496 0 2	4 0 6	3,423 4 7
Grnts-in-aid to public schools under private management.	24,777 3 10	...	...	750 5 6	...	25,527 9 4
Training schools	10,387 13 4	...	...	...	...	10,387 13 4
Scholarships	8,829 7 7	118 14 4	...	142 14 4	...	9,091 4 3
Government book depôt	—2,503 3 11	...	...	...	...	—2,503 3 11
Buildings	6,761 13 8	36,564 4 0	...	...	596 0 0	43,922 1 8
Furniture	...	5,796 0 4	1,653 12 10	520 7 7	437 10 3	8,407 15 0
Miscellaneous	587 5 0	409 5 3	282 12 11	1,283 6 7	162 0 0	2,724 13 9
Total ...	2,46,616 8 11	1,58,185 5 6	21,634 0 6	15,087 11 11	9,631 13 5	4,51,155 8 3
Total for 1892-93 ..	2,40,953 10 6	1,48,384 2 1	26,139 13 5	12,689 11 6	9,377 9 0	4,37,544 14 6
Difference .	+ 5,662 14 5	+9,801 3 5	—4,505 12 11	+2,398 0 5	+ 254 4 5	+ 13,610 9 9

There is an increase in the total expenditure of about Rs. 13,610, of which Rs. 5,663 have been contributed by provincial revenues and Rs. 9,801 by the district fund. The decrease under fees and increase under municipal fund are merely nominal, the expenditure from the fees realized in municipal schools having been included in the expenditure from fees, and excluded from municipal expenditure in the table in paragraph 12 of the last year's report. As fees levied in municipal schools are credited to the municipal fund, expenditure from that source is now included under expenditure from municipal funds. It will thus be seen that the amounts shown under "Fees" in the above table represents expenditure from the fees levied in high and middle schools only.

Budget grant and actual expenditure.

13. The following statement shows the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure under each head :—

Provincial Revenues.

Heads of expenditure.	Budget grant.	Actual expenditure.	Excess.	Savings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	18,756 0 0	20,266 2 6	1,510 2 6	...
Inspection	34,606 0 0	33,008 3 3	...	1,597 12 9
Government schools, general { High	23,050 0 0	22,678 5 10	...	371 10 2
Middle	56,980 0 0	55,970 0 5	...	1,009 15 7
Primary	80,822 0 0	80,976 2 7	154 2 7	.
Government schools, special ...	12,569 0 0	10,387 13 4	...	2,181 2 8
Scholarships	9,960 0 0	8,829 7 7	...	1,130 8 5
Miscellaneous. Government book depôt...	16,200 0 0	15,015 8 2	...	1,184 7 10
Grants-in-aid	25,797 0 0	24,777 3 10	...	1,019 12 2
Stationery and printing	502 0 0	587 5 0	85 5 0	...
Total ...	2,79,242 0 0	2,72,496 4 6	1,749 10 1	8,495 5 . 7
Deduct departmental receipts ...	36,500 0 0	39,152 12 7	2,652 12 7	...
	2,42,742 0 0	2,33,343 7 11	—903 2 6	8,495 5 7
Add—	..	...	...	903 2 6
Total savings ..	...	...	...	9,398 8 1
Add expenditure on school-houses, repairs, &c., not included in the Comptroller's figures, but communicated by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts	...	13,273 1 0	...	...
Total ...	...	2,46,616 8 11	...	...

District Funds.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Clerks in Deputy Educational Inspectors' offices	1,200 0 0	1,171 14 5	...	28 1 7
Masters and teachers	*1,80,814 0 0	*1,71,965 6 1	...	8,848 9 11
Rewards to successful masters ...	3,950 0 0	2,595 8 0	...	1,354 8 0
Travelling allowance	1,040 0 0	436 14 0	...	603 2 0
House-rent allowance	1,965 0 0	1,615 15 5	...	349 0 7
Purchase and repair of apparatus ..	6,700 0 0	5,796 0 4	...	903 15 8
Library books and maps	2,550 0 0	1,639 2 8	...	910 13 4
Prizes in schools	2,565 0 0	2,192 0 6	...	372 15 6
Fixed contingencies	7,480 0 0	8,279 7 7	799 7 7	...
Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	3,150 0 0	409 5 3	...	2,740 10 9
Scholarships	360 0 0	237 12 8	...	122 3 4
Original works	42,508 0 0	36,564 4 0	...	5,943 12 0
Repairs	16,372 0 0	19,060 6 10	2,688 6 10	...
Total ...	2,70,654 0 0	2,51,964 1 9	3,487 14 5	22,177 12 8
Deduct increase ...	..	...	...	3,487 14 5
Net savings ...	...	...	...	18,689 14 3

* These amounts include the provincial and municipal contributions of Rs. 80,822 and Rs. 12,837-13-11 respectively for the establishments of primary schools, &c.

The excess under *Direction* is due to the substantive pay and acting allowance of Mr. Aitken, who officiated during my absence on privilege leave in the beginning of the year, having been debited to the head in addition to my leave allowance.

The savings under *Inspection* are due to smaller sums than were entered in the budget having been spent on account of servants, travelling allowance, tour charges, and postage, &c.

The savings under *Middle Schools* are due to smaller salaries than the sanctioned ones having been drawn by some of the masters.

The savings under *Government Schools, Special,* are due to the cause just mentioned as well as to the abolition of the class for training teachers for secondary schools.

The other variations do not call for any remarks. It is, however, to be regretted that nearly Rs. 6,000 were saved out of the amount allotted from district funds for school-houses, though the expenditure under the head was slightly greater during the year under report than in the previous year.

Comparative statement of expenditure

14 The following is a comparative statement of expenditure from all sources under each head during the year :—

Heads.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Amount	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.		
	Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction	18,156 1 0	4·1	20,266 2 6	4·5	2,110 1 6	...
Inspection	34,755 7 9	7 9	34,259 13 8	7 5	..	495 10 1
Government schools general, Secondary schools, High for boys	23,568 15 6	5·8	23,698 11 10	5·2	129 12 4	...
Government schools general, Secondary schools, Middle for boys .	56,250 1 11	12·8	62,768 5 0	13·3	6,518 3 1	...
District Board schools ... For boys	1,83,097 10 0	41·6	1,88,472 11 3	41 5	5,375 1 3	.
District Board schools ... For girls	7,008 11 7	1·6	7,331 1 0	1·6	322 5 5	...
Municipal Board schools For boys	13,201 0 9	3·01	13,377 1 0	3	176 0 3	...
Municipal Board schools For girls .	3 606 2 3	·8	3,423 4 7	·8	.	182 13 8
Grants-in-aid to public schools under private management	22,623 9 0	5 1	25,527 9 4	5·6	2,904 0 4	
Government schools, special—Training schools ...	10,601 14 6	2 4	10,387 13 4	2·3	...	214 1 2
Scholarships	9,113 10 11	2 08	9,091 4 3	2	...	22 6 8
Government book depôt	— 1,212 6 11	...	—2,503 3 11	..	..	1,290 13 0
Buildings	47,164 2 9	10 7	43,922 1 8	9·7	.	3,242 1 1
School furniture	6,718 10 2	1·5	8 407 15 0	1·9	1,689 4 10	...
Miscellaneous	2,891 3 4	·6	2,724 13 9	·6	.	166 5 7
Total .	4,37,544 14 6		4,51,155 8 3	..	19,224 13 0	5,614 3 3

The increase under *Direction* has been explained in the preceding paragraph. The increase under *Middle Schools* is due to larger sums having been drawn during the year under report on account of library books, salaries of masters, and repairs to school-houses, than in the previous year. It must be mentioned that though a larger amount than in the preceding year was drawn on account of the salaries of masters, it is less than the amount budgetted for as stated in the preceding paragraph.

The increase under District Board schools for boys and girls is due to comparatively large amounts having been spent on masters and teachers, and on contingencies, library books and house rent.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

15. As stated before, I was in charge of the office for about nine months in the year under report. I passed through portions of all the six districts during the year and inspected 203 schools. I travelled 577 miles by rail and 688 by road. This does not include my journey to Hyderabad in June 1893, undertaken under the orders of the Resident to inspect and report on what was then called the "Residency High School."

Mr. G. C. Aitken, who officiated during my absence on privilege leave in the beginning of the year, travelled 280 miles by rail and 96 by road. His journey was undertaken for assisting in the departmental examination, for inspecting the boarding-house accommodation at Amraoti, for the selection of a site at Akot, and for the inspection of the school-house at Mahan. He does not seem to have regularly inspected any schools.

16. The work of Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., Educational Inspector, continues to be characterised by unremitting zeal and indefatigable industry. He takes hearty interest in his work, and seizes every opportunity of visiting schools in other provinces in order to be able to find out defects in Berar schools and to apply the proper remedy. He thoroughly examined the 21 Anglo-Marathi schools, the Catholic school at Amraoti, and the Anglican school at Akola (since closed). He also inspected the three Anglo-Urdu schools and a large number of primary schools, besides assisting in the annual examination of the high schools and examining candidates for vernacular scholarships. He was inspecting schools out of the head-quarters for two or three weeks at least in each month of the year, except May and June. He travelled 1,414 miles by rail and 1,276 by road. The total number of visits paid by him to all classes of schools was 292.

17. Mr. Balkrishna Laxuman Bapat, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti District, returned from three months' leave on medical certificate on the 4th April 1893.

Changes in the inspecting staff.

Mr. B. N. Mudholkar, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Buldana District, was on leave on medical certificate from the 18th September 1893 to the end of the year under report. Mr. Waman Raghunath Joshi, Principal of the Akola Training College, officiated for both these officers.

Work of the subordinate inspecting officers.

18. The following table shows the work of all the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors during the year under report:—

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Educational Inspectors.	Area of the district in square miles.	Description of schools.	No. of schools in the district on 31st March 1894.	No. of schools inspected. Once.	No. of schools inspected. Twice and more than twice.	Total No. of visits to all schools.	No. of scholars on roll on 31st March 1894.	No. examined at the first inspection.	No. of days in the district.	No. of miles travelled. By rail.	No. of miles travelled. By road	No. of miles travelled. Total.	Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola Dist.	2,660	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	7	6	1	8	1,663	36	154	362	809	1,171	4·004
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	170	94	6	106	8,950	3,299					
		Jail schools	1		1	2	8	5					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary—Boys and girls...	11	6	4	14	1,150	188					
		Under private management— do. ...	139	68	2	72	2,903	1,087					
		Total ..	328	174	14	202	14,094	4,615	154	362	809	1,171	4·004
Do. do. Buldana District ...	2,804	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	4	3	...	3	884	...	174	58	921	979	5·2
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ..	109	72	8	89	5,281	2,184					
		Under private management— do. ...	108	82	...	82	2,104	1,096					
		Total ..	221	157	8	174	8,269	3,280	174	58	921	979	5·2
Do. do. Basim District ...	2,958	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	1	1	...	1	325	...	167	...	1,184	1,184	8·5
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	59	59	...	59	2,769	1,418					
		Under private management— do. ..	55	79	...	79	1,053	699					
		Total ..	115	139	...	139	4,147	2,117	167	...	1,184	1,184	8 5
Do. do. Amraoti District ...	2,759	Government—Middle schools—Boys	6	2	...	2	268	30	165	...	564	564	2·9
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ..	126	83	3	89	7,384	2,783					
		Municipal Board schools— do.	8	6	...	6	890	465					
		Under private management do. ...	212	97	...	97	5,281	1,266					
		Total ..	352	188	3	194	14,523	4,541	165	...	564	564	2 9
Do. do. Wun District ..	3,907	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	2	2	...	2	244	...	167	...	958	958	7·9
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ..	59	58	3	64	2,701	1,374					
		Under private management--Primary— do. ...	61	55	...	55	1,026	528					
		Total ...	122	115	3	121	3,971	1,902	167	...	958	958	7·9
Do. do. Ellichpur District..	2,623	Government—Middle schools—Boys	4	3	1	5	550	17	166	...	1,143	1,143	6·4
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	87	79	8	96	4,243	1,942					
		Municipal Board schools—Primary schools—do. ...	6	5	1	7	558	285					
		Under private management—Primary school—do. ..	70	66	2	70	1,408	635					
		Total ..	167	153	12	178	6,758	2,879	166	...	1,143	1,143	6·4
Deputy Educational Inspector, Hindustani Schools, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	17,711	Government—Middle schools—Boys ...	3	3	2	7	157	97	209	1,031	1,349	2,380	10·3
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ...	73	86	6	98	3,414	1,458					
		Municipal Board— do. do. ..	10	2	7	18	810	392					
		Under private management—do. do. .	9	7	...	7	290	53					
		Total ..	95	99	15	130	4,581	1,995	209	1,031	1,349	2,380	10·3
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola District.	...	District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ..	...	96	16	131	...	3,391	212	99	1,101	1,200	4·6
		Municipal Board— do. do. ..	...	8	...	8	...	597					
		Under private management—do. do. ..	...	96	...	96	...	1,895					
		Total ...	..	200	16	235	...	5,883	212	99	1,101	1,200	4·6
Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector, Amraoti and Buldana Districts.	...	Government—Middle schools—Boys	..	2	...	2	...	...	186	166	1,143	1,309	4·7
		District Board—Primary schools—Boys and girls ..	...	79	4	87	...	1,907					
		Municipal Board - do. do. ..	...	5	...	5	...	...					
		Under private management— do. do. ...	...	147	...	147	...	1,668					
		Total ..	...	233	4	241	...	3,575	186	166	1,143	1,309	4·7
		Grand Total ...	...	1,458	75	1,614	...	30,800	1,600	1,716	9,172	10,888	...
		Total for 1892-93 ..	...	1,456	89	1,656	...	29,658	1,548	1,564	9,169	10,733	...

On the whole there has been an increase in the number of days in the districts, in the total number of miles travelled, and in the number of boys examined at the first inspection. As the total number of schools in the province has decreased, the total number of visits paid to schools has decreased as a matter of course, but it may be remarked that the decrease is only slight, *viz.*, 42, so that the nine officers whose work is now under review may be said to have each paid on an average five visits less to schools during the year under report than in the previous year.

If we consider the work of each officer separately there are variations in quantity which are the consequence of particular causes. The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Akola district was employed on important special duty for three or four weeks in the month of March; the permanent Deputy Educational Inspector of the Buldana district was not able to do much inspection during the time he was in charge of the office owing to illness; the Deputy Educational Inspector of Basim was detained at his head-quarters for a longer time than usual owing to illness in his family, and the Sub-Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti and Buldana districts was on one month's privilege leave during the touring season. The work of all the other officers has increased in quantity, and it is my pleasant duty to repeat that the quality of the inspection work performed by all these officers is worthy of high praise.

All the Deputy Educational Inspectors assisted me, as usual, in examining the high schools, and the Deputy Educational Inspectors of the Akola district and of the Hindustani schools took part in conducting the annual examination of the Training College. As stated before Mr. Waman Ganesh Paranzpe, the Deputy Educational Inspector of Akola, was employed by me on a very laborious special duty in connection with the accounts of the boarding house attached to the Akola High School, which were in an unsatisfactory state. He and the headmaster of the Amraoti High School went through the work with exemplary patience and both the officers deserve warm acknowledgments.

Visits of district officers and their assistants

19. The number of visits paid by the Deputy Commissioners and their assistants to schools in their districts is shown below :—

Officers	Akola	Buldana.	Basim.	Amraoti.	Wun.	Ellichpur.	Total number of visits	
							1893-94	1892-93
Deputy Commissioners	11	27	10	19	28	12	107	157
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	39	21	7	43	24	24	158	182
Tahsildars	135	55	48	94	35	93	460	387
Total ..	185	103	65	156	87	129	725	726

The total number of visits paid to schools by Deputy Commissioners has fallen off by 50. This is, I believe, owing to their tours having been cut short by the orders of the Resident. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the Deputy Commissioners of Buldana and Wun paid more visits to schools during the year under report than in the previous year. I need not repeat that the district officers continue to take warm interest in the schools within their jurisdiction and the department owes its present condition chiefly to their cordial co-operation. The number of visits paid to schools by the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners has increased in Amraoti and Wun, it has remained unchanged in Akola, and has decreased in the other three districts. All the taluk officers take great interest in the well-being of the schools in their taluks, but I beg leave to make special mention of Mr. Biddulph, M.A., (now Officiating Deputy Commissioner), Lieutenant Haig and Mr. Dastur Manikshaw. In Akola, Basim, Amraoti and Wun there has been a satisfactory increase in the visits paid by tahsildars to schools, in the other two districts there being a decrease. Messrs. Subrao Naidu, Mir Anwar Ali, Yeshwantrao Mahadeo, Narayansing Babhutsing, Vithuji Narayan, Vinayak Appaji Kane, and Sesha-

chalam, Tahsildars of Akot, Akola, Pusad, Morsi, Kelapur, Darwa and Daryapur, respectively, are reported to have rendered cordial assistance to schoolmasters and inspecting officers in looking after the interests of the schools.

Municipal and district boards.

20. District and Taluk Boards and Municipal Committees continue to supervise the schools under them efficiently and with great care. The interest taken by them in the schools cannot be measured by the number of visits paid by them to their schools. The District Boards of Amraoti and Ellichpur have liberally contributed towards the construction of an additional boarding-house for the Amraoti High School, and the former Board has generously offered Rs. 1,100 for plant and working capital and Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of a building for the recently sanctioned industrial school at Amraoti. The Akola District Board have under their contemplation liberal measures for improving the condition of low-paid masters in their schools.

During the year under report members of the District Board of Akola paid 35 visits to their schools, those of the Buldana District Board paid 25 visits, those of the Basim Board 21 visits, and those of the Wun Board 3 visits. The members of the Municipal Committee at Akola and Khamgaon paid 21 visits to their schools, and those of the Ellichpur Committee paid 5 visits. No visits from other Boards, municipal or rural, have been reported.

School committees.

21. The number of visits paid by school committees to schools during the last five years is shown below :—

District.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Akola	299	316	321	400	521
Buldana	115	118	130	152	148
Basim	189	159	151	188	230
Amraoti	129	120	128	161	140
Wun	83	79	69	49	56
Ellichpur	236	232	215	283	389
Total ...	1,051	1,024	1,014	1,233	1,484

There is an aggregate increase of 251 in the visits paid by school committees, a satisfactory increase having taken place in Akola, Basim, Wun and Ellichpur districts. There has been a falling-off in the other two districts.

As usual the work of school committees has been estimated and criticised in various ways in the district reports, from which I beg leave to give the following extracts :—

Mr. Elliott says :—

"School committees are working fairly well. I do not think we should count and value their work by the number of visits each committee pays to a school; one of the chief duties of the members of the school committees is to induce parents to send their children to school and to see that the boys on the rolls really do go to the school, and to keep the peace between the parents, masters and boys. I think the members of the school committees do give considerable assistance which goes unnoticed because it is not recorded in the visitors' inspection book."

Mr. Harbhamji writes :—

"Success or failure of a school greatly depends on the interest the members of the school committee take in the affairs of the school. While out touring as taluk officer, I have found that large majority of the people on the school committee do not take any interest whatever in the school. They do not even visit the school for some months together. I think that, in order that schools should work properly, steps should be taken to select members who are influential in the village, and who would take active interest in the school, and those who are found useless should be asked to resign."

After reading all the remarks on the subject, some of which have been quoted above, I have come to the conclusion that though committees in some places are still apathetic and indifferent, they as a class are steadily improving day by day, and that we have reason to hope that the improvement will continue in future.

I give below the names of the school committees or particular members reported to have given real assistance to schools during the year :—

District.	Names of school committees or individuals.
Akola	... The committees at Pathurdi, Bhamberi, Nimb, Sonala, Pahurjira and Nimkarda. Individuals—Messrs. Gabusing Jemadar, Hasu Baba Special Magistrate and Maruti Asalkar of Akot, Bapu Saheb Jagirdar of Tunki, Vyankatrao Deshmukh of Paturda, Ganesh Gadyaji of Gaigaon, Khetsidas of Antri Mulkapur, Shivaratansinh Warma of Patur, Khushalrao Deshmukh of Andura, Maruti Pandya of Danapur, Jayaram Patel of Sanglood, Jagu Patel of Mhatodi, and Pandurung Bapuji of Rajanda.
Buldana	... The committees at Mehkar, Mulkapur, Buldana, Deulghat, Fattekhelda, Pimpulgaon Raja, Biswa Chandur, Dhad, Lonar, Warkhed, Sakhali and Shelgaon Bazar. Individuals—Khan Bahadur Nabob Salamullakhan and Khan Bahadur Khwaja Badi-ud-din Special Magistrates at Deulghat and Mulkapur respectively, and Messrs Ahmadkhan of Pimpulgaon Raja, Waman Renko Pleader of Buldana, Mahadeo Kashinath of Biswa Chandur, Shamji Hari Patel of Fattekhelda, Jankiram Waman of Sakhali, Martandrao Daji of Dhad, and Deorao Bulwant Pande of Lonar.
Basim	... The committees at Shirpur, Gobhani, Rajura, Mothegaon, Mangrul, Kandoli, Pusad, Kanha, and Phulsawangi. Individuals—Messrs Shesrao Ragho Deshpande and Daji Dipaji of Shirpur, Chimanrao Trimbak of Risod, Ramrao Appaji and Yashwantrao Waman of Basim, Narainrao Yeshwantrao Naik of Rajura, Raja Udaram Govindrao and Kazi Fayaj-ud-din of Pusad, and Vithal Satwaji of Kanha.
Amraoti	... The committees at Murtizapur, Baroor, Jaroor, Temburkheda, Anjangaon Bari, Kholapur, Badnera, Dhamori and Mubarakapur.
Wun	... The committees at Babhulgaon, Venikotha, Watkhed, Dabha, Nair, Darwa, Chikhli, Borikhurd, Lakhad and Nandepera.
Ellichpur	... Individuals—Balaji Sadashiv Patel of Brahmanwada, Bhongaji *walad* Nandaji Patel of Shirusgaon Bund, Atmaram Sadashiv Patwari of Savlapur, Raghupatrao Hunmantrao of Surji, Madhavrao Police Patel of Badnergungai, Ramji Kali Patel of Pimploda, Kadtaji Police Patel of Kanholi, Dost Mahomed of Vihigaon, and Housdarkhan of Shirusgaon Kasba.

III.—University Education.

22. The following statement shows the number of students holding Berar scholarships in the colleges of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March last and at the close of the previous year:—

Berar university scholars.

Names of colleges.	No. of scholars on 31st March.		Number who passed during the year.				
	1893.	1894.	P. E.	Intermediate.	First B.A.	Second. B.A.	Total.
Deccan College ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
Fergusson College ...	3	5	2	...	...	...	2
Wilson College ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Elphinstone College ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	6	8	4	1	...	...	5
Total for 1892-93 ...			1	...	...	...	1

Of the ex-students of the Akola and Amraoti High Schools who did not hold Berar scholarships on the 31st March 1894, six passed the "previous" examination, one the first B.A. examination, eight the second B.A examination, one the M.A. examination and one the LL.B. examination.

IV.—School Education, General.

(a)—*Secondary Schools.*

Attendance and cost of secondary schools.

23. The following table gives the usual particulars of attendance and cost of all the secondary schools in the province for the last two years:—

No. of institutions on 31st March. 1893.	1894.	Schools.	No. on roll on 31st March. 1893.	1894.	Average No. on roll monthly during 1892-93.	1893-94.	Average daily attendance during 1892-93.	1893-94.	Direct expenditure from Provincial revenues. 1892-93.	1893-94.	Fees. 1892-93.	1893-94.	Municipal fund and subscriptions. 1892-93.	1893-94.	Total. 1892-93.	1893-94.	Total cost of educating each pupil. Total cost. 1892-93.	1893-94.	Cost to provincial revenues. 1892-93.	1893-94.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	Akola High School.	136	151	136	137	110	116	9,545 9 0	9,605 13 4	2,021 5 9	2,020 5 0	..	...	11,566 14 9	11,626 2 4	85 0 10	84 13 9	70 3 0	70 1 10
1	1	Amraoti High School.	264	295	255	265	190	221	8,540 11 6	7,809 1 9	3,461 5 3	4,263 7 9	...	...	12,002 0 9	12,072 9 6	53 5 5	45 8 10	37 15 4	29 7 5
24	24	Middle or Anglo-vernacular schools.	4,272	4,054	4,197	4,203	3,258	3,336	40,811 13 5	46,110 10 0	13,124 8 6	13,413 10 0	2,313 12 0	3,244 1 0	56,250 1 11	62,768 5 0	13 6 5	14 14 11	9 11 7	10 15 6
		Total ...	4,672	4,500	4,558	4,605	3,558	3,673	58,898 1 11	63,525 9 1	18,607 3 6	19,697 6 9	2,313 12 0	3,244 1 0	79,819 1 5	86,467 0 10	17 8 2	18 12 5	12 1 7	13 12 8

The numbers on roll and the average daily attendance have increased in both the high schools. The total expenditure has slightly increased in both the schools, but expenditure from provincial revenues has considerably decreased in the Amraoti High School. The total cost of educating each pupil, as well as cost to provincial revenues, has fallen off in both the schools. While the decrease is only slight in the Akola High School, it is considerable in the other institution. As Mr. Aitken has now retired and as his successor will be on smaller pay, the cost of the Akola High School also will considerably decrease even if the attendance does not rise.

The decrease in middle schools, which is due to the separation of the primary classes at Karanja from the Anglo-vernacular school proper, is merely nominal as has been stated in a previous paragraph. It will be observed that both the average number on roll and the average daily attendance have increased in these schools. The increase in expenditure, which has been explained in paragraph 14 above, has resulted in an increase in the cost of educating each pupil.

High schools.

24. The following table gives the results of examinations in the last two years of all the classes in the two high schools :—

High schools		Matriculation class.					Standard X				Standard IX.				Standard VIII.				Total				
		On roll.*	Examined	Passed	Berar scholarships won	Prizes gained	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed	Prizes gained	On roll.*	Examined.	Passed.	Prizes gained	On roll *	Examined	Passed *	Prizes gained	Total number studying the matriculation course	Examined	Passed.	Berar scholarships won	Prizes gained.
Akola	1892-93	27	13	10	..	3	27	24	14	4	42	26	18	1	61	44	34	7	157	107	76		15
	1893-94	21	10	8	2	3	26	22	14	3	45	38	30	4	44	36	26	2	136	106	78	2	12
Amraoti	1892-93	44	17	15	3	3	42	39	21		69	75	53	8	68	53	20	1	223	184	109	3	12
	1893-94	42	18	9	1	3	78	79	27	1	49	47	25	3	95	83	31	3	264	227	192	1	10
Total	1892-93	71	30	25	3	6	69	63	35	4	111	101	71	9	129	97	54	8	380	291	158	3	27
	1893-94	63	28	17	3	6	104	101	41	4	94	85	55	7	139	119	57	5	400	333	170	3	22

* In the beginning of the official year.

Matriculation.

25. During the year under report the results of the matriculation examination were satisfactory and particularly creditable to the Akola High School. Mr. Aitken's matriculation class contained 21 boys in the beginning of the official year. Of these 10 were considered fit to be sent up for the examination and 8 or 80 per cent. passed. The Amraoti High School is much larger, and Mr. Talvalkar's class had 12 boys in the beginning of the year; 18 of these appeared for the examination and 9 or 50 per cent. passed. When we consider that out of 1,661, the total number of boys from *public schools* who appeared for the examination, 580 or 34·9 per cent. passed, the results of our high schools, and especially that of the Akola High School, must be considered highly gratifying. Of the three Berar university scholarships two were gained by students of the Akola High School and one by a pupil of the other institution. "Sinclair Prize" was gained by a pupil from Amraoti.

Seven of the passed students have joined arts colleges in the Bombay Presidency. Of these one is a native of Berar.

Results of the examination of the lower classes

26. The results of the examination of the lower classes were, on the whole not so satisfactory in the year under report as they were in the previous year, 153 boys having passed in 1893-94 against 160 in 1892-93. In the Akola High School, however, the number of passes has increased from 66 to 70, while in the Amraoti High School the number has decreased from 94 to 83. The number of passes under standard X. has on the whole increased from 35 to 41, the number under standard IX. has decreased from 71 to 55, and the number under standard VIII. has increased from 54 to 57. The Akola High School achieved a particularly satisfactory result under standard IX.

having passed 30 boys in 1893-94 against 18 in the previous year. In Amraoti the 8th standard class did well, having passed 31 boys in 1893-94 against 20 in 1892-93.

High school scholarships and exhibitions.

27. The competitive examination for vernacular scholarships was held on the 4th January 1894 and following days. Seventeen candidates appeared for the examination—twelve on the Marathi side, and five on the Hindustani side. Two students from the Amraoti High School and one from the High School at Akola came out successful on the Marathi side. These and a boy on the Hindustani side of the Amraoti High School were granted scholarships. All the 35 exhibitions attached to the high schools were filled on the 31st March 1894.

Boarding-houses.

28. The following is a comparative statement for the last two years of the boarding establishments attached to the high schools.—

Locality.		No of boarders on 31st March.		Average monthly number of boarders during.		Average monthly cost for each boarder.	
		1893.	1894	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.
						Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	Hindus	24	27	19	23	5 1 10	5 6 11
Amraoti.	Hindus	45	40	50	43	6 5 0	5 12 6
	Muhammadans ..	16	18	13	14	3 5 6	3 3 9

The number of boarders has increased at Akola and in the Muhammadan boarding-house at Amraoti. The average monthly cost has increased at Akola and decreased at Amraoti in both the Hindu and Muhammadan boarding-houses.

An additional boarding-house with quarters for a resident master will soon be constructed for the Amraoti High School, the necessary funds having been offered by the District Boards at Amraoti and Ellichpur, and the offer having been accepted by the Resident. I hope funds will soon be provided for a resident master at the Akola High School. I have learnt by experience that for the efficient and economical management of boarding-houses and proper supervision of the boarders, a carefully selected resident master is very necessary; and the local boards and the people of West Berar will do a great service to themselves and to their children if they provide the necessary funds for the purpose. There are so many and so pressing demands on provincial revenues that it is not reasonable to expect that Government will be able to sanction funds for this purpose within a short time.

Middle class schools.

29. The 8th and 9th standards are now taught in three Anglo-vernacular schools, *viz.*, those at Malkapur, Jalgaon and Mehkar, the people of each of these places having paid Rs. 600 in advance. The 8th standard class in the Ellichpur City Anglo-Urdu school has been abolished; but it has been formed in the Anglo-Marathi school in the same place, the people having paid in advance Rs. 300, the amount fixed under the orders of the Resident. The schools at Basim, Ellichpur Cantonment and Akot continue to teach the 8th standard.

30. The 9th standard having been introduced into the Mehkar school during the year under report, boys from that school have not yet been examined under that standard. Pupils from the Anglo-vernacular schools at Malkapur and Jalgaon appeared for examination under standard IX at Akola. The result of the Malkapur school, which passed all the six boys it sent up, is satis-

factory and creditable to its head-master, Mr. Krishnaji Malhar Paithankar. Jalgaon passed three boys out of seven it sent up.

The Educational Inspector says :—

"The result of the Jalgaon school, which sent up boys under this standard for the first time, was fair, considering that some of the boys were very weak when they were admitted into the class."

I entirely concur in this opinion. Mr. Hari Moreshwar Shevde is known to be a very efficient and successful teacher, and there is no doubt that he must have taken great pains to prepare the boys, who seemed to me to be very weak when I visited Jalgaon in December 1892, anh when, at the earnest solicitation of the respectable portion of the inhabitants, I allowed him to form the class on their agreeing to abide by the usual conditions. The total number of passes under the 9th standard is 9 against 6 in 1892-93.

31. The classes under standard VIII. in the Anglo-vernacular schools at Malkapur and Jalgaon were examined by the Educational Inspector at the time of his annual examinations, and the classes in the other schools, *viz.*, those at Ellichpur Cantonment, Basim, Mehkar, Akot, and Ellichpur City (Anglo-Urdu school) were examined with the high school classes in October. The following is a comparative statement showing the results in 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

Name of school.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Akot	...	..	6	5
Jalgaon	8	3	11	7
Malkapur	9	6	6	4
Mehkar	7	6	9	6
Basim	5	8	4	4
Ellichpur Cantonment	17	7	11	5
Ellichpur City Anglo-Urdu	..	...	6	5
Total ..	46	25	53	36

Boys from the schools at Akot and Ellichpur City were examined in standard VIII. for the first time during the year. Both of them have done very well, and the results are creditable to the head-masters, Messrs. Krishnaji Sadashiv Tambe and Mahomed Abdulla The other schools have on the whole done beter than in the previous year, having passed 26 boys out of 41 examined, against 25 out of 46 in 1892-93.

Results of examinations in the standards of the middle school course.

32. The following table gives the results of the examinations in all the standards of the middle school course as compared with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Standard VII		Standard VI.		Standard V.		Total.*	
	Number examined	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1892-93	255	175	455	241	625	319	1,335	735
1893-94	277	183	453	254	641	364	1,371	801

* The total number of scholars studying the middle course on 31st March last was 4,054 against 4,272 at the close of the previous year.

There is an aggregate increase both in the number examined and the number passed. Under standards VII and V. the number examined is greater than in the previous year, and the number passed is greater under all the standards. The percentage of the total number of passes to the number examined has increased from 55 to 58.

Middle class school exhibitions.

33. The sanctioned number of middle class school exhibitions has undergone no change since the last year's report was written. At the close of the year under report 118 of the 124 sanctioned exhibitions were filled.

High school entrance examination.

34. The examination of candidates for entrance into the high schools under standard VII. commenced on the 15th November 1893. 68 pupils were sent up to Akola, of whom 48 passed, and 149 to Amraoti, of whom 98 passed. The Amraoti High School passed 5 boys more, and the Akola High School 2 boys less than in the previous year. As usual, the Akola and Amraoti Anglo-Marathi schools sent up the largest numbers, *viz*, 31 and 48, of whom 28 and 36 respectively passed. The other schools that passed 5 or more than 5 boys were the Anglo-Marathi schools at Yeotmal (9 boys), Morsi (8 boys), Talegaon (7 boys), Khamgaon (7 boys), Ellichpur city (6 boys), Daryapur (6 boys), Balapur (6 boys), Chikhli (6 boys), and Murtazapur (5 boys), and the Anglo-Urdu schools at Akola and Amraoti which passed 5 boys each.

(*b*)—*Primary Schools.*

Extension of primary education.

35. During the year under report, 16 new primary schools for boys under public management were opened and 8 closed, leaving an increase of 8. I stated in the last year's report that funds at the disposal of the District Boards were limited, and suggested the desirability of increasing either the provincial grant or the rate at which the educational cess is levied. In paragraph 4 of the Resident's review of the report it was stated that the Resident would be prepared to consider the Director's proposals for increasing the funds available for the purpose when they came before him. Accordingly in October last, I asked the Deputy Commissioners to inform me, after consulting the District Boards, of the wants of the districts as regards primary education. I asked them to favour me with statements showing how many more schools were required, what funds were then available and what additional funds (if any) were required. I had not received all the replies when I handed over charge of the office to my successor in March last, and consequently I was not able to submit definite proposals. It may be stated, however, that replies were received from the Deputy Commissioners of all the districts except Akola. The Buldana District Board asked for an additional provincial grant of Rs. 7,500 a year, the Basim Board asked for an increase of Rs. 3,713, Amraoti of Rs. 15,785, Wun of Rs. 1,188, and Ellichpur of Rs. 6,664 in the annual provincial grant for primary schools. The Akola District Board has not yet answered the reference; but the Vice-Chairman, in his review of the Deputy Educational Inspector's report, repeats the proposal made last year, that the rate at which the educational cess is levied should be raised from 3 pies to 6 pies in every rupee of the land revenue. The Deputy Commissioner says:—

"I do not think that a proposal to increase the total amount of the cesses paid by cultivators could be supported, and to increase the educational cess by reducing the jaglia and local fund cess, would simply be to transfer the money from one of the Board's pockets to another, for the surplus of the latter cess is paid into the District Fund. And I should not advocate the expenditure of a larger proportion of that fund on education than is already the case The only remedy lies in the direction of obtaining a larger contribution from provincial revenues for primary education: and that, I imagine, must wait until the revision of the settlement of the district has been completed. If it is decided that the land revenue demand is to be increased to any appreciable extent, then I think we shall have a good case for applying for a proportionate share of that increase being allotted for educational purposes."

This is a matter for the consideration of the Resident. The Director will have to report to you definitely what amount is required for each district.

36. The following is a comparative statement of the number of boys' schools and of pupils attending them on the 31st March last, and at the close of the previous year:—

Schools for boys under public management.

District		No. of schools on 31st March		No. of scholars on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year		Average daily attendance.	
		1893	1894.	1893	1894.	1892-93	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.
Akola	District Board...	154	155	8,564	8,415	8,145	8,315	5,693	5,870
	Municipal ..	6	6	908	854	935	884	673	682
Buldana ..	District Board..	104	104	5,368	5,088	5,138	5,062	3,736	3,654
Basim ...	District Board .	53	57	2,587	2,682	2,509	2,660	1,804	1,890
Amraoti ...	District Board	115	119	6,637	7,182	6,576	6,893	4,768	5,061
	Municipal ...	5	5	711	724	697	713	829	553
Wun ...	District Board .	56*	55	2,804	2,594	2,745	2,710	2,050	2,006
Ellichpur ...	District Board	82	82	4,052	4 103	3,988	4,080	2,738	2,843
	Municipal ...	6	6	564	558	551	548	410	413
Total ...	District Board ...	564	572	30 012	†30,014	29,101	29,720	20,789	21,324
	Municipal	17	17	2,183	2,136	2,183	2,145	1,612	1,648
	Grand total ...	581	589	32,195	32,150	31,284	31,865	22,401	22,972

* In the last year's report these schools were shown as Government schools

† Includes 15 pupil teachers attending some of the primary schools.

The number of schools has, as stated above, increased by eight; the number of pupils on rolls in District Board schools has increased in Amraoti, Basim and Ellichpur, and decreased in the other three districts. On the whole there is an increase of two. The number of pupils in Municipal schools has decreased in Akola and Ellichpur and increased in Amraoti The average daily attendance has increased in the District Board schools in Akola, Basim, Amraoti and Ellichpur, and decreased in the other two districts. In Municipal schools the average daily attendance has increased in Akola and Ellichpur and decreased in Amraoti. On the whole there is an increase both in District Board and Municipal schools.

37. The number of towns and villages in each district with a population of 500 and more souls and without schools, and the distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own, are shown in the following statement:—

Proportion of schools to towns and villages with a population of 500 and more souls.

District	No of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls	No of towns and villages having public or private schools	No of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have schools, public or private	No. of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls which have no schools of any kind	Average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have not schools of their own.
Akola ..	306	257	187	119	2·6
Buldana .	317	102	167	150	3·5
Basim .	247	115	90	157	4·1
Amraoti ...	343	289	281	52	5·8
Wun	278	107	84	194	6·07
Ellichpur ...	130	131	97	33	7 4
Tota ...	1,621	1,091	906	705	4·9

The number of towns and villages having public or private schools has increased in Ellichpur, remained unchanged in Amraoti and Wun, and decreased in the other three districts. The total of the column for the whole province is 1,091 against 1,148 last year.

In the column "the number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls, which have schools, public or private," there is an increase only in the Ellichpur district. In all the other districts there is a falling-off, the total for the province showing a decrease of 45.

The next column "number of towns and villages having a population of 500 and more souls, which have no school of any kind" shows an improvement only in Amraoti and Ellichpur. In all the other districts the number of such towns and villages has increased.

The next column "average distance from the nearest school of those towns and villages which have no schools of their own" shows that the Amraoti district has undergone no change in that respect. In the other districts distances have increased more or less.

38. In paragraph 38 of my report for 1891-92, I specified the names of the 105 villages (in all the districts except Wun) in which no primary schools existed in that year and in which the establishment of schools was likely to be appreciated; and in paragraph 40 of my last year's report, I mentioned the names of those out of the 105 villages in which schools were opened in 1892-93. Now I give below a statement showing the names of other villages out of the first list in which schools, District Board or indigenous, were opened during the year under report:—

District.	Taluk.	Name of village.	District.	Taluk.	Name of village.
Akola..	Akot	Ambode.	Amraoti	Murtazapur ...	Yeota.
		Palsoda.		Amraoti	Hartala.
		Manabda.			Wadura.
Bul'ana.	Mehkar	Hivara Khurd.		Chandur	Zada.
		Antri.			Molkhed.
	Chikhli ...	Kinhola.			Sawala.
	Malkapur ...	Amboda.			Lohagaon.
Basim.	Basim ...	Kenwad.		Morsi	Karajgaon.
	Pusad ...	Hiwra.	Ellichpur.	Ellichpur	Vishroli.
	Mungrul Pir..	Shelu Khurd.			Tondgaon.
					Towlar.

As many existing schools were closed in 1893-94, it will, of course, be the duty of the District Boards and Deputy Educational Inspectors to endeavour to re-open them as well as to start schools in the villages specified in the report for 1891-92.

39. The following statement shows the total expenditure and the cost of educating each pupil in primary schools under public management in all the districts :—

Expenditure on primary schools under public management.

District.		Fee receipts.	Expenditure. Provincial revenues.	District Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Other Local Funds.	Total.	Cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to provincial revenues.	Percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure on primary schools.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
Akola ...	District Board	9,838 2 0	19,578 0 0	31,012 3 6	474 0 0	893 5 9	51,057 9 3	6 3 11	2 5 8	37·6
	Municipal.	1,272 8 0		1,266 0 0	3,572 9 8	..	4,838 9 8	5 7 6	..	...
Buldana ...	District Board	6,401 9 3	13,645 0 0	17,907 11 11	411 0 0	676 4 0	32,639 15 11	5 7 2	2 11 1	41·8
Basim ...	Do. .	3,176 10 3	10,287 0 0	8,524 8 9	...	95 0 9	18,906 9 6	7 1 8	3 13 10	54·4
Amraoti ...	Do. .	8,590 6 0	15,996 0 0	24,052 15 6	...	1,947 13 0	41,996 12 6	6 1 5	2 5 1	38·08
	Municipal.	1,034 0 0		1,460 2 11	2,337 4 11	...	3,797 7 10	5 5 2	.	.
Wun ...	District Board	2,962 11 9	7,963 0 0	8,419 14 4	...	504 15 0	16,887 13 7	6 3 8	2 15 9	47·1
Ellichpur ...	Do ..	5,260 10 0	13,353 0 0	11,516 13 6	..	1,214 1 0	26,083 14 6	6 6 3	3 4 4	51·1
	Municipal.	715 13 -0	—...	2,126 4 4	2,614 11 2	..	4,740 15 6	8 10 5	...	.
Total		39,342 6 3	80,822 0 0	1,06,286 11 0	9,409 9 9	5,331 7 6	2,01,849 12 3	6 5 4	2 8 6	40·04
Total for 1892-93		39,578 3 5	81,356 0 0	99,085 4 8	6,784 14 8	6,899 12 8	1,94,126 0 0	6 3 3	2 9 7	44·4

The statement shows a small aggregate decrease in fee receipts, and this year there is a slight falling-off on the whole in the cost to provincial revenues of educating each pupil, though there is a slight increase in the total cost.

On comparing the figures entered against different districts, with those of the preceding year, I find that the total cost of educating each pupil has decreased in Amraoti and Ellichpur and increased in the other four districts; while the cost to provincial revenues has fallen off in all the districts except Buldana. This year the total cost as well as cost to provincial revenues is the smallest in the Amraoti district. In Municipal schools the cost of educating each pupil has increased in all the districts in which there are such schools. In these institutions also the cost is the smallest in Amraoti.

On the whole the percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues to the total expenditure has fallen off from 44·4 to 40·04 during the year, there being a decrease in all the districts except Ellichpur.

40. The results of examinations by the inspecting officers of primary schools under public management are given below :—

Results of examinations.

District.	No. of pupils examined.	No. passed under standard I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	Percentage of passes.
Akola	5,310	1,186	856	651	438	108	48	3,287	61·9
Buldana	3,543	834	685	566	351	114	45	2,595	73·2
Basim	1,740	479	346	235	142	38	14	1,254	72·06
Amraoti	4,769	1,312	942	635	437	139	30	3,495	73·2
Wun	1,543	346	293	203	103	15	9	969	62·7
Ellichpur	2,584	732	463	306	169	34	10	1,714	66·3
Total ...	19,489	4,889	3,585	2,596	1,640	448	156	13,314	68·3
Total ... 1892-93 ...	18,894	4,543	3,389	2,350	1,589	380	156	12,407	65·6
Total ... 1891-92 ...	18,152	4,317	3,084	2,280	1,470	339	118	11,608	63·9

The aggregate number of pupils examined, as also the total number of passes, is greater than in either of the two preceding years, and the percentage of passes to the number examined has also risen from 65·6 to 68·3. The number of passes has increased in Buldana, Basim, Amraoti and Ellichpur, it has remained unchanged in Akola, and very slightly decreased in Wun. The percentage of passes has increased in all the districts except Akola, in which it has slightly fallen off. This year the percentage is the highest in Amraoti and Buldana, and the lowest in Akola.

The number of passes under the sixth standard shows an increase in Akola, Buldana and Amraoti, and a decrease in the other three districts, the aggregate number of passes under the standard having remained unchanged.

In paragraph 4 of his review of the last year's report the Resident said :—

"If a strong feeling exists that the present plan of examinations is really pushed too far and that some other test of the efficiency of the work done in each school should be substituted for it, definite proposals should be submitted in the proper quarter."

I asked the Educational Conference to discuss and report on the subject, and the opinions of the Rural Boards of all the districts except Akola were also invited. The general opinion is that the present plan of examinations is necessary and should be maintained. The Resident's orders on the correspondence on the subject were received after I left the province for good, but through the courtesy of the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, I have been able to have a look at them. The Resident agrees that no change in the present system of examinations is called for Certain questions of detail in connection with the standards of examination require consideration separately, and I have no doubt that they will be considered and reported upon in due course of time.

The Director's attention has been drawn to the "necessity of continuous work throughout the year and the avoidance of sudden and spasmodic pressure commencing a few weeks before the examination and ceasing when the examination is over." This defect, where it exists, can only be remedied by frequent inspections. "Surprise visits" to schools are paid by inspecting officers whenever they are able to do so, and quarterly statements of studies are called for and checked by some of the inspecting officers. If this practice be introduced into all the districts, the defect referred to will be minimised. There are many indigenous and District Board schools which each of the inspecting officers has to examine thoroughly, and some of them do not find sufficient time to pay "surprise visits." The defect pointed out does not exist in Anglo-vernacular schools and schools at the head-quarters of districts or taluks. It exists chiefly in the schools in out-of-the-way villages and in those places in which masters do not expect frequent visits from inspecting officers. As District and Taluk Boards have now come into existence, much assistance from these bodies may be looked for. Many members of these bodies are now educated enough to be able to examine, at least in primary standards, and if they only realize the fact that the schools are their own and visit them frequently, the defect which has been brought to the notice of the Resident will in a short time be entirely rooted out. Mr. Elliott says :—

"The members of the District and Taluk Boards, excluding the Government officials, have taken no interest whatever in the schools. Out of 48 members, 3 only have visited any of the schools in the district. The three heroes are Mr. Hooseni Mia, Yeotmal Taluk Board; Mr. Nagorao Krishen, Kelapur Taluk Board; Mr. Sonaji Balaji, Darwa Taluk Board. Each visited one school once."

I hope that such instances are rare, and that no district officer will have occasion to make such remarks in future.

Teaching of English in primary schools.

41. In the beginning of the year under report, there were 12 primary schools, in which English was taught. The people of Amla in Chandur taluk did not pay in the necessary contributions, and therefore the teaching of English was discontinued in their school. On the other hand, the people of Katpur-Mamapur, Kholapur, Anjangaon, Surji, Fattekhelda, Telhara and

Patur, paid into treasury the necessary amounts, and therefore the teaching of English was introduced into the schools in the villages.

The people of Shirasgaon Bund and Dhamori Kasba having paid an additional contribution of Rs. 300 each, the teaching of the seventh standard was allowed to be taught in their schools. Thus the whole middle school course has been introduced into the schools without entailing any additional cost to the public funds. The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti District says :—

"The arrangement which without throwing any burden upon the District Board affords the means of teaching English at their own schools is much appreciated by the people who are slow in parting with their children. I believe that most of the pupils that attend these English classes would have remained without further instruction, but for the system of teaching English in village schools. In most of these schools English has been taught in a fair way and I am of opinion that the object of the opening of these classes in villages is being well fulfilled."

The following table shows the number of boys examined and passed under standards V. and VI. in each of the English-teaching primary classes :—

Name of school.	Standard V.		Standard VI.		Total.	
	No. examined.	No. passed	No. examined.	No passed	No. examined.	No. passed.
Akot Hindustani school ...	9	1	2	...	11	1
Telhara Marathi school ..	10	4	8	4	18	8
Buldana do. ...	14	10	16	8	30	18
Fattekhelda do. ...	7	4	7	3	14	7
Baroor do. ..	1	1	6	4	7	5
Badnera do. ...	6	5	8	7	14	12
Anjangaon Bari do. ...	10	5	6	5	16	10
Dhamori Kusba do. ..	10	5	9	5	19	10
Khar-Talegaon do. ...	11	8	4	4	15	12
Katpur-Mamdapur Marathi school	15	13	...	...	15	13
Kholapur do. ...	9	9	...	...	9	9
Belura do. ...	11	8	...	...	11	8
Darwa do. ...	6	5	6	4	12	9
Ner Parsopant do. ...	5	8	7	4	12	7
Shirasgaon Bund do. ..	14	9	8	5	22	14
Anjangaon (Ellichpur) do. .	14	4	6	4	20	8
Surji Marathi school ...	9	6	...	...	9	6
Total ...	161	100	93	57	254	157
Total for 1892-93 ...	104	72	67	51	171	123

As the number of schools examined during 1893-94 is greater than in the preceding year, the aggregate number of examinees and passes under both the standards has increased. The Akot Hindustani school passed one boy under the fifth standard and none under the sixth, against three and five respectively in the previous year. I fear that the English teacher in the Akot school is a complete failure. The Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector says :—

"The school is again to be visited by me in a fortnight, and if there be found no improvement, steps will be taken to provide another teacher."

This was written on the 2nd June last, and I hope steps have been by this time taken, if any were found necessary. The Buldana school passed 10 boys under standard V. and 8 under standard VI., against 6 and 11 respectively in the previous year. The aggregate number of passes in the Shirasgaon Bund school has increased by 3. The schools at Badnera, Anjangaon Bari, Khar-Talegaon and Belura have passed more, and those at Baroor, Dhamori Kasba, Darwa and Ner Parsopant, fewer boys than in 1892-93. The schools into which English was introduced during the year under report have done well on the whole. Special mention may be made of the schools at Katpur-Mamdapur and Kholapur, in the former of which 13 boys passed out of 15 examined, and in the latter all the 9 boys examined passed the test.

42. The sums awarded as bonuses to deserving teachers in the six districts during the past year are shown in the following table :—

Bonuses to teachers.

Bonuses awarded in

District.	Primary classes in Anglo-vernacular schools.		District Board Primary schools for boys and girls.		Municipal primary schools for boys and girls.		Total.	
	No. of teachers.	Amount	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.	No. of teachers.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	1	22 0 0	51	741 8 0	14	181 0 0	66	944 8 0
Buldana ...	8	96 0 0	82	1,251 8 0	...	...	90	1,347 8 0
Basim ...	3	35 0 0	27	324 8 0	...	...	30	359 8 0
Amraoti ...	8	82 0 0	53	796 8 0	13	194 8 0	74	1,073 0 0
Wun ...	2	49 0 0	8	72 0 0	...	...	10	121 0 0
Ellichpur ...	2	25 0 0	14	150 8 0	13	165 0 0	29	340 8 0
Total ...	24	309 0 0	235	3,336 8 0	40	540 8 0	299	4,186 0 0
Total for 1892-93.	29	372 8 0	200	2,716 8 0	21	352 0 0	250	3,441 0 0

There is, in the aggregate, an increase in the number of deserving teachers and the amounts gained by them. The number of deserving teachers and the amounts gained have increased in Akola, Buldana, Amraoti and Ellichpur and decreased in Basim and Wun. On the whole the number of successful teachers and the amounts awarded to them have increased in District Board and Municipal schools, there being a decrease under primary classes in Anglo-vernacular schools.

43. In compliance with the instructions contained in your office memorandum a copy of which was forwarded with your office endorsement No. 1231 of the 2nd April 1878, and your letter No. 11179, dated the 29th November 1893, I beg to give the following statement containing information regarding masters dismissed and fined during the year under report :—

Masters dismissed and fined.

		Total number of masters.	Masters dismissed.	Masters reduced.	Masters fined.	Amount.
						Rs. a. p.
Masters drawing over Rs. 50	Marathi ...	28	...	...	...	...
	Hindustani ...	3	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing over Rs. 20	Marathi ...	119	...	...	...	...
	Hindustani ...	13	...	...	...	...
Masters drawing Rs. 20 and less.	Marathi ...	369	...	(a) 12	(c) 5	15 0 0
	Hindustani ...	52	...	(b) 2	(d) 1	2 0 0
	Total ...	584	...	14	6	17 0 0

(a) Ten for unsatisfactory work and two at their own request.
(b) For unsatisfactory work.
(c) Three for unsatisfactory work, one for making false entries in attendance roll and one for insubordinate and improper conduct.
(d) For unsatisfactory work.

Jail school.

44. On the 31st March last, there were 8 juvenile prisoners in the Akola Jail against 4 at the close of the previous year. In September last when the Deputy Educational Inspector held the annual examination there were under instruction 5 convicts who were divided into three classes. Their progress is thus described by the Deputy Educational Inspector:—

"The first class consisted of one convict who read well a lesson from the second book, but could not properly explain the purport of it as his mother-tongue was Arwi. He worked examples in multiplication and division with ease. His writing was neat and careful and Modi dictation was fair. The second class contained two pupils who knew addition and subtraction and answered readily in fractional and in all the integral tables. They committed no mistakes in reading a lesson from the first book, but their explanation was weak. The mother-tongue of one was Telegu and that of the other was Arwi. Their dictation was pretty correct. The rest appeared to have been properly taken care of. The school is doing well on the whole, considering that the material is drawn from the very dregs of the society."

Schools aided by fixed monthly grants.

45. The number of schools aided by fixed monthly grants has remained unchanged since the last year's report was written, and on the 31st March 1894 there were four such schools. They are shown with the usual particulars in the following table :—

No.	Name of school.	No. on roll on 31st March.	Average No. on roll monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Sanctioned monthly grant.	No. of pupils passed in the primary standards.
					Rs.	
1	Akalkote (Akola) poor boys' school ...	67	53	40	16	8
2	Akola-Bedar school	71	65	40	20	14
3	Amraoti Mission school—boys ...	116	124	88	50	63
4	Amraoti Mission female school ...	31	33	26	16	17
	Total ...	285	275	194	102	102
	Total for 1892-93 ...	273	251	177	102	72

There is in the aggregate a satisfactory increase under all the heads. The number on roll, average number on roll, average daily attendance, and the number of passes in the primary standards have all increased on the whole. While the number on roll shows an increase in the two schools at Akola, the two Mission schools at Amraoti have passed more pupils than in the previous year. It is satisfactory to find that the average daily attendance has increased in each and all of these schools.

As regards the Akola schools, the Deputy Educational Inspector says :—

"It seems that the severe remarks passed by the Director on these schools have sharpened the industry of the manager, who, afraid of losing the Government aid, closely watched the work of the teachers and made them perform their work with more care and diligence. He is now losing energies with old age and it is not likely that he will be able to work with the ability required for the purpose."

Since the above was written the manager has expressed in writing his inability to manage the schools, and the Akola Municipal Committee are about to undertake the management.

As regards the Mission school for boys at Amraoti, the District Deputy Educational Inspector writes :—

"The attendance of the school has been drawn chiefly from the poor people residing about the locality in which the school is held, half the number being low castes. For the social circumstances of the pupils, as well as for the fact of Marathi not being the mother-tongue of the majority of the pupils, the same test of examination as is applied to more favourably circumstanced schools was not insisted upon in this school. The masters, whose task was the harder under the circumstances, seemed to have spared no pains on their part to bring up the school."

46. The following table shows the number of indigenous schools, pupils examined in them, and grants earned by their masters during the year under report :—

Indigenous schools.

District	No. of indigenous schools on 31st March 1894	No. of indigenous schools inspected and examined during 1893-94	No. of pupils examined.	No. of schools which earned grants and prizes during 1893-94: No of indigenous schools which earned proficiency and capitation grant including prizes.	No. of indigenous schools which earned other than proficiency grants besides prizes	No. of schools which earned prizes only	Total.	No of pupils under each standard who earned grants in-aid. I	II.	III	IV.	V.	VI.	Total	Amont of grants earned. Proficiency	Capitation.	Other grants for prizes, maps, furniture, &c	Total.
															Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola .	137	165	1,963	160		1	161	569	362	216	138	6	.	1,291	3,521 0 6	1,609 8 0	180 11 0	5,311 3 6
Buldana	108	116	1,419	112		3	115	335	297	208	126	17		983	2,551 15 0	1,021 8 0	154 8 3	3,727 15 3
Basim ..	65	79	699	71	1	3	74	270	143	83	21	...		517	1,211 7 0	581 4 0	63 14 6	1,856 9 6
Amraoti	210	210	5,194	184	1	14	199	620	604	407	202	8		1,841	4,756 0 0	2,072 4 0	299 8 6	7,127 12 6
Wun	61	56	536	49		3	52	146	84	30	11			271	528 7 6	323 4 0	27 5 9	879 1 3
Ellichpur	70	70	676	61		3	64	166	108	61	27			362	797 8 0	654 2 0	68 8 0	1,520 2 0
Total	651	696	10,427	637	1	27	665	2,106	1,598	1,005	525	31		5,265	13,366 6 0	6,261 14 0	794 8 0	20,422 12 0
Total for 1892-93 .	713	703	10,326	635	1	23	659	2,345	1,641	1,043	521	16	1	5,567	12,758 4 3	6,381 0 0	820 10 10	19,959 15 1

As stated before the number of schools on 31st March 1894 was smaller than the number which existed at the close of the previous year. There is a decrease in the three districts of West Berar ; the number of schools in Wun has remained unchanged and the number has increased in Amraoti and Ellichpur.

It will be observed that the aggregate number of schools examined is smaller only by seven, there being an increase in Amraoti, Ellichpur, Wun and Basim and a decrease in the other two districts.

The aggregate number of pupils examined has increased, there being an increase in Akola, Amraoti and Wun, and a decrease in the other three districts.

The total number of schools which earned grants and prizes has increased, there being a rise in Basim, Amraoti and Ellichpur and a falling-off in Akola and Buldana The number in Wun has remained unchanged.

The aggregate number of pupils who earned grants-in-aid has fallen off—, the number having increased in Akola, Buldana, Basim and Wun, and fallen off in the other two districts. The numbers of successful pupils under standards IV. and V. have increased and those under the other standards have decreased.

The total amounts of grants have increased in all the districts except Ellichpur.

Although our indigenous schools continue to be unsteady, the reports of the inspecting officers show that the quality of instruction imparted in them is gradually improving. As Akola and Amraoti districts contain large numbers of indigenous schools, I beg leave to quote the following extracts from the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors of those districts in order to show the general character of these institutions.

The Deputy Educational Inspector of Akola says :—

" When it is seen that the number of pupils examined was greater this year than during the previous year, it is evident that the attendance was reduced during the last month or two of the year by the raging of influenza, small-pox, &c. Three schools, *viz.*, Akot No. 2, Pilkowdi and Khamgaon earned more than one hundred rupees as grants for the masters who kept them. There were three schools which taught 6 and ten 5 standards. These facts show that the quality of instruction is improving as the number of pupils in these schools is increasing, and that the profession has become sufficiently lucrative to those who take delight in earning their bread independently of Government service."

The Deputy Educational Inspector of Amraoti writes :—

"This class of schools is improving gradually. With rare exceptions the masters are more or less trained in Government schools, some settled course of studies is adopted and the studies conducted on some system. I have met with a number of indigenous schools where the first three standards of the Government schools were adopted and the preparation of which was in no way inferior to that done in well-conducted Government schools.

"Unsteadiness continues to characterise the conduct of these schools. The masters being independent and nobody's servants close and open their schools as their self interests or convenience may suggest. Indigenous standards are more easy than those taught in Government schools, and a steady master can teach any one of them in six months. Consequently many masters either entirely close their schools as soon as their schools are examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector or keep them nominally open and do little or nothing during the next six months. This applies particularly to such as live upon the grants-in-aid from Government. I have known many indigenous masters who have confessed that they get nothing from the people, but keep the schools entirley depending upon the grants-in-aid from Government."

Physical education.

47. The following table shows the number of gymnasia under each circle teacher, the number visited by each during the year, and the average number of days he halted at each place at each visit :—

District.	Circle of gymnast.	Number of gymnasia on 31st March. 1893.	1894	Number of gymnasia visited during the year.	Average number of days of halt at each place at each visit.
Akola ...	1. Schools in the Akola, Khamgaon and Balapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Akola.	70	70	70	2
	2. Schools in the Akot and Jalgaon taluks.	72	72	62	2
Buldana ...	1. Schools in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks	30	31	28	4·4
	2. Schools in the Mulkapur taluk ...	28	29	29	5·3
Basim ...	1. Schools in the Basim taluk, and 10 schools in the Mungrul circle.	27	30	30	5·5
	2. Schools in the Pusad taluk and 7 schools in the Mungrul circle.	27	28	28	5·4
Amraoti ...	1. Schools in the Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks, excluding those in the town of Amraoti.	53	56	51	5·7
	2. Schools in the Chandur and Morsi taluks.	64	66	48	5·1
Wun ...	1. School in the Yeotmal and Darwa taluks.	20	20	20	6·9
	2. Schools in the Wun and Kelapur taluks, and 8 schools in the Yeotmal taluk.	22	22	22	6·6
Ellichpur ...	1. Schools in the Ellichpur taluk ...	28	29	29	3·8
	2. Schools in the Daryapur taluk ...	34	34	34	2·6
	Total ...	475	487	451	...

There is an aggregate increase in the number of gymnasia, but there is a slight decrease almost everywhere in the average number of days of halts.

Inspecting officers and schoolmasters continue to take great interest in physical education. The standards of physical exercises have generally worked well, and the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors show that this branch of education receives special attention. All Government employés are of course bound to perform all their duties to the best of their abilities, but there are duties and duties, and the work connected with physical education seems in the case of most of the educational officers to be a "labour of love."

The following extract from the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Amraoti district will serve as a specimen of what is said by the inspecting officers generally regarding physical education in their reports :—

"It is arranged that each school in the district should be visited at least twice a year by the gymnastic teacher and each visit should last from two to ten days, according to the importance of the school. The work assigned to each of the gymnasts has been fully done this year.

"Special prizes were given, at the time of the annual examination, for proficiency in gymnastic performances. Greater interest is being gradually taken by both the masters and their pupils in physical exercise, and the pupils seem to quite enjoy the period when the gymnast is in their school. In the interval of the visits of the gymnast some assistant or the head master who is fit for the task superintends the exercise of the pupils. In the absence of the more systematic exercise, the pupils play such games as they are familiar with."

Dr. Jones, Civil Surgeon and Vice-Chairman of the Basim District Board, writes as follows regarding the necessity of "passing through a school drill," especially in the case of weak boys :—

"All pupils should pass through a school drill before being allowed to attend the gymnastic class. A lad with a poor constitution, if made to pass through the school drill, gets his physical powers up to a certain standard that fits him for the more violent form of exercise required in a gymnastic class. A large number of our schools are provided with play grounds, fitted up with the necessary apparatus for gymnastic exercises, and schoolmasters should keep this point in view that weak lads are not fit subjects to enrol in a gymnastic class, as exercise short of fatigue is conducive to health. To improve the physical strength of all lads, school drill and gymnastic exercises should go hand in hand, and unless this is done the weak lads, instead of benefitting by such physical exercise, are sure to suffer in health. What I mean to say is, that it is necessary to place a weak lad in the school drill class at the start, and when strong enough he may be allowed to join the gymnastic class."

The suggestions, coming as they do from an experienced medical officer, deserve careful consideration, which, I hope, they will receive at the hands of those concerned.

Employment under Government.

48. Six candidates were examined during 1893-94 in the subjects of standard VI. excluding English, in accordance with rule III. of the Resident's Book Circular No. IX. of 1882, and 3 of them passed the test and obtained certificates. Five ex-students of high schools applied for and obtained certificates of having passed the 9th standard. One hundred and ten students and ex-students of our schools got employment under Government during the year on salaries varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 20 a month. Of these 73 got appointments in the Educational Department, 29 in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and 2 in each of the Police, Postal, Forest and Vaccination Departments. Besides these, 3 ex-students were employed by municipalities, 1 by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and 18 by private firms or individuals.

Mr. Hare remarks :—

"The number of students known to have obtained employment was but a small proportion of the number who passed in the V. and higher standards during the year. I fear most of the others have gone to swell the army of applicants for Government posts."

I should think that the greater the number of applicants for posts under Government, the better will be the qualifications of men employed by the Deputy Commissioners and heads of departments, and the cheaper will be the supply. But if the swelling of the army of applicants be regarded as an evil, it is a necessary consequence of the spread of education which we all desire, though every one concerned is now aware that the object of imparting education is not to train for Government service, but to fit them for their positions in life, whatever they might be.

Classification of pupils by race or creed.

49. The following is a comparative statement for the last five years of the pupils in Government, District Board and Municipal schools classified acccording to race or creed :—

Schools.	Christians.		Hindus.										Muhammadans.		Parsees.		Others.		Total.
			Brahmins.		Kunbis.		Low castes.		Other Hindus.		Total.								
	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage	Pupils	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage	Pupils.	Percentage	Pupils.	Percentage.	Pupils.	Percentage	Pupils.	Percentage.	
Government. High schools—boys.	3	·7	320	71·8	13	2·9	3	·7	59	13 2	395	88·6	45	10·	3	·6	...	...	446
Government. Middle schools—boys.	5	·1	1,654	40·8	419	10·3	81	2·	1,517	37·4	3,671	90·5	367	9·1	5	·1	6	·1	4,054
District Board Primary schools. Boys.	8	·02	2,850	9 5	8,216	27·6	1,665	5·6	12,520	42·1	25,251	84·8	4,427	14·8	6	·2	44	·1	29,736
District Board Primary schools. Girls.	5	·3	252	16·	194	12·3	7	·4	637	40·4	1,090	69 1	480	30 5	1	·06		.	1,576
Municipal schools. Primary Boys.	5	·2	372	17·4	117	5·5	42	2·	919	43·	1,450	67·9	676	31·6	4	·2	1	·04	2,136
Municipal schools. Primary Girls.	4	·9	99	21·5	19	4·1	...	..	163	35 4	281	61·	173	37·6	2	·4	.	...	460
Total ...	30	·07	5,547	14·4	8,978	23·4	1,798	4·7	15,815	41·2	32,138	83·7	6,168	16·	21	·05	51	·1	38,408
Total for 1892-93 .	29	·07	5,501	14 2	8,993	23·3	1,810	4·6	15,708	40·7	32,012	83 07	6,428	16 6	19	·04	48	·01	38,536
Do. for 1891-92 ...	23	·06	5,450	14·3	8,964	23·5	1,662	4·4	15,677	41·1	31,773	83·05	6,195	16·2	17	·04	42	·01	38,050
Do. for 1890-91	23	·06	5,400	14·2	9,025	23·8	1,589	4·2	15,584	41·1	31,558	83·05	6,154	16 2	10	·02	45	·01	37,790
Do. for 1889-90	14	·03	5,279	14·3	8,894	24·2	1,474	4·01	14,996	40 8	30,646	83·05	5,975	16·2	14	·03	49	·01	36,696

The total number has slightly decreased during the year, but is larger than in 1891-92 or in either of the two years which preceded it.

Brahmin pupils of both sexes, taken together, have increased by 46, girls having increased by 85 and boys having decreased by 39. Brahmin pupils, whether boys or girls, have increased in all the classes of schools except middle schools, in which the number of boys has apparently decreased by 60. If Brahmin boys in Government schools in the Wun district on the 31st March 1893 be added to those in the District Board schools of the province on the same date, it will appear that the number of boys in the class of schools last mentioned has really decreased by 30. This decrease will rise to 80 if we deduct from the number of boys shown against District Boards on the last day of the year under report, 50 boys who were on the rolls of the primary Marathi school for boys at Karanja on the 31st March 1894, that school being last year a part of the Anglo-vernacular school of the place On the other hand if we deduct 53 Brahmin boys, who were on the rolls of the primary classes on the 31st March 1893, from the number shown against middle schools in the last year's report, the real decrease in the number of Brahmins in that class of schools will be 7 only.

The aggregate number of Kunbi pupils has decreased by 15, girls having increased by 33 and boys having decreased by 48. In high schools and District Board primary schools boys have decreased, but in middle schools and Municipal primary schools they have increased. Girls have increased in District Board schools, and decreased in Municipal schools.

The aggregate number of low caste pupils has decreased by 12. The number has increased in high schools and District Board schools, and decreased in middle and Municipal primary schools—*vide* paragraph 73.

The total number of Muhammadans in the schools under public management has decreased by 260 The number of boys has decreased in all the classes of schools except high schools, but the number of girls has increased in both the District Board and Municipal primary schools.

Professions of the parents or guardians of pupils.

50. I give below the usual statement which compares the number of the children of cess-payers attending schools under public management with the number of pupils whose parents or guardians do not pay the cess:—

Schools.			Cess payers.	Non-cess payers.					Total.
				Government servants.	Merchants.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total.	
High schools—boys ...		...	198	126	12	2	108	248	446
Middle schools—boys		...	1,709	610	632	226	877	2,345	4,054
Primary schools.	Boys ...	District Board.	14,380	1,578	4,322	3,764	5,955	15,619	29,999
		Municipal ...	302	269	584	194	787	1,834	2,136
	Girls ...	District Board.	382	152	247	195	337	931	1,313
		Municipal	43	72	145	37	163	417	460
	Total ...		17,014	2,807	5,942	4,418	8,227	21,394	38,408

The total number of the children of cess-payers has decreased by 856 during the year, the number on the 31st March last being 17,014 against 17,870 on the last day of the previous year. Boys have increased in high schools and Municipal schools and decreased in middle and District Board schools. Girls have increased in both the District Board and Municipal primary schools. In non-cess payers there is an aggregate increase of 728, which is contributed by all the classes except merchants, in which there is a decrease.

Social position of the parents or guardians of pupils.

51. The following is a comparative statement of the wealthy, middle and poor classes as represented in Government, District Board and Municipal schools :—

Class of school.	Richer classes with an income of Rs. 5,000 a year and upwards	Percentage.	Middle classes.	Percentage.	Poor classes with an income of Rs. 200 a year and under.	Percentage.	Total.
High schools, boys, Government...	23	5·1	302	67·7	121	27·1	446
Middle Schools, do. ..	112	2·7	1,179	2.9	2,763	68·2	4,054
Primary schools. Boys... District Board...	498	1·6	7,452	24·8	22,049	73·5	29,999
Primary schools. Boys... Municipal ...	31	1·4	503	23·5	1,602	7·5	2,136
Primary schools. Girls... District Board...	18	1·3	244	18·6	1,051	8·0	1,313
Primary schools. Girls... Municipal ...	24	5·2	125	27·1	311	67·6	460
Total ...	706	1·8	9,805	25·5	27,897	72·6	38,408
Total for 1892-93 ...	771	2	10,630	27·5	27,135	70·4	38,536

The number belonging to the first column "richer classes" has increased in high schools and decreased in middle schools. The number of boys has decreased and of girls increased in both District Board and Municipal primary schools On the whole there is a decrease of 65.

The total number of "middle classes" also shows a decrease. In high schools and Municipal schools there is an increase, and in middle schools and District Board schools there is a decrease in the number of boys. Girls have increased in District Board schools and decreased in Municipal schools.

There is an aggregate increase of 762 pupils under "poor classes," the number of boys having increased only in District Board primary schools and of girls in both District Board and Municipal schools. Thus the number of boys has decreased in high and middle schools and in Municipal primary schools.

It will be observed that the percentage of the higher and middle classes has decreased and that of the poor classes has increased.

School-houses.

52. The wants of the Anglo-vernacular schools as regards accommodation have been specified in previous reports, and it is not necessary to repeat what has been so often said. It would be sufficient if I confined my observations in this paragraph to what has been done towards supplying the long-felt wants during the year under report. The buildings constructed for the Anglo-vernacular classes at Karanja and Morsi have been occupied. Those for the primary classes at Morsi and Jalgaon are under construction. At Wun the old building has been throughly repaired and will soon be occupied by some of the classes in the Anglo-vernacular school. A separate building for the Anglo-Urdu school at Amraoti has been sanctioned and the work will soon be taken in hand. A building for the Anglo-vernacular school at Khamgaon has been nearly completed, and one for the Anglo-vernacular classes at Akot is likely to be constructed soon. Funds have been sanctioned for the construction of two buildings for the primary classes now attached to the Anglo-vernacular school at Basim and sites duly selected.

The following table shows the number of school-houses which were completed and the number under construction during the year under report and the total expenditure incurred in each district :—

District.	No. of schools.		Cost (including additions and alterations to existing schools).		
	Completed.	Under construction.	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola	6	3	12,931	2	9
Buldana...	2	4	4,851	0	0
Basim	3	1	3,484	13	7
Amraoti...	5	2	15,342	3	10
Wun	1	...	868	2	7
Ellichpur	4	3	6,444	10	11
Total ...	21	13	43,922	1	8

The sum of Rs. 43,922-1-8 mentioned above includes Rs. 6,761-13-8 paid from general revenues, Rs. 36,564-4-0 from district funds, and Rs 596-0-0 from subscriptions.

It appears from the reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors that new buildings are required for 112 primary schools, 17 require additional accommodation, and 30 are held in rented houses. The District Boards will doubtless endeavour to supply the wants as soon as their funds permit.

Repairs.

53. Repairs to school-houses were executed at a cost of Rs. 26,084-3-5 against Rs. 20,181-3-4 in the preceding year; Rs. 6,511-3-4 having been spent from general revenues, Rs. 19,060-6-10 from district funds, Rs. 374-11-9 from municipal funds and Rs. 137-13-6 from subscriptions.

School libraries and apparatus.

54. Books and maps supplied to schools under public management during the year under report were as follows :—

Schools.	Cost.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Secondary schools	1,536	0	3
Primary schools	1,701	1	8
Total ...	3,237	1	11

Shetkari, a Marathi agricultural magazine, and *Shilpakalavidnyan*, an industrial magazine, continue to be supplied to some of the more important schools, *Arya Bhagini* to most of the girls schools, and "The Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India" to the high schools, and the training college. Copies of Parts XLI. to XLV. of the Indian Art Journal were, during the year, supplied to the more important secondary schools and the training college.

Furniture of the value of Rs. 8,407-15-0 was supplied during the year to all classes of schools.

V.—School Education, Special.

Institutions for training teachers.

55. The following table compares the statistics for the past year of the training college and the pupil-teachers attached to Anglo-vernacular or vernacular schools with those of the preceding year :—

Year.		No. of students at the end of the year.					Average No. of students on roll during the year.			No. of students examined in the first year's course and certificate examinations.												No. of students who obtained employment.		
		Marathi side.		Hindustani side.						First year's course.						Certificate examination.								
										Examined.			Passed.			Examined.			Passed.					
		Stipendiary.	Free.	Stipendiary	Free	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
1892-93 ..	Students of the college.	60	..	15		75	56	13	69	20	7	36	19	5	24	24	6	30	14	6	20	27	2	29
	Pupil-teachers in other schools.	17		.		17	13		13	10		10	5		5							2	.	2
	Total	77		15	.	92	69	13	82	30	7	46	24	5	29	24	6	30	14	6	20	29	2	31
1893-94	Students of the college	60	2	15		77	55	13	68	28	7	35	20	7	27	24	6	30	8	4	12	16	5	21
	Pupil teachers in other schools.	15				15	13		13	17	.	17	8		8	...	.			.		3		3
	Total	75	2	15		92	68	13	81	45	7	52	28	7	35	24	6	30	8	4	12	19	5	24

On the whole attendance does not seem to have undergone any perceptible change during the year under report; and the number on the rolls of the training college and pupil-teachers' classes taken together has remained unchanged. On the 31st March last, the training college had two more pupils on its rolls than on the last day of 1892-93, and the number of pupil-teachers has decreased by two.

The total number of passes under the first year's course has increased from 29 to 35, and the percentage of passes to the number examined from 63 to 67.

The results of the examination for certificates are not so satisfactory, as only 12 pupils passed out of 30 examined. The results on the Marathi side were especially unsatisfactory as 8 pupils passed out of 24 examined. This is due to the Principal's having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector of the Buldana district, and the class having been left without a proper master for five weeks immediately before the examination. It is but reasonable to suppose that the first assistant, who was appointed to officiate as Principal, was naturally anxious to look after the interests of his own class, especially as the man appointed to act for him was, for unavoidable reasons, unable to relieve him in time.

The pupils in the Hindustani branch have done well in both the classes, all the seven men examined having passed in the first year's course, and four out of six men examined under the second year's course having come out successful.

56. Seventeen men appeared for examination in the first year's course from the training classes taught in vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools, and eight of them passed the test. The classes do not seem to be doing much good, and I have proposed their abolition.

57. During the year under report 24 trained men obtained employment against 31 in the preceding year. All the men who passed from the college on the Marathi side, with as many ex-students, were employed as schoolmasters, while from the Hindustani side five men obtained employment, that is to say, the four students passed this year and one ex-student.

Examination for entrance into training college.

58. The annual examination for entrance into the training college was held on the 15th November 1893 and following days at the head-quarters of each district. The following table shows the number of candidates examined and the number that passed and joined from each district:—

District.	No. examined.			No passed.			No. of those that joined.		
	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.	Marathi side.	Hindustani side.	Total.
Akola	23	6	29	11	3	14	10	2	12
Buldana	12	4	16	5	3	8	3	3	6
Basim	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	1	3
Amraoti	9	3	12	4	3	7	4	1	5
Wun	13	...	13	12	...	12	11	...	11
Ellichpur	5	2	7	5	1	6	4	...	4
Total ...	65	18	83	39	12	51	34	7	41

The numbers of examinees and passes have increased both on the Marathi and Hindustani sides. All the districts except Akola and Buldana have passed more boys on the Marathi side than in the previous year. All the districts except Wun passed pupils on the Hindustani side, and Akola, Buldana, Basim and Amraoti passed more pupils than last year. It is creditable to the Wun district that having the smallest number of schools it passed the largest number of men on the Marathi side.

Boarding-houses.

59. On the 31st March last there were 50 Hindu and 21 Muhammadan boarders. The total receipts during the year (including the previous year's balance) amounted to Rs. 3,481-3-1, and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,306-2-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 175-0-7 at the end of the year. The average monthly charge for each Hindus boarder was Rs. 4-14-2, and for each Muhammadan boarder, Rs 5-1-7.

Physical education.

60. Drilling and athletics continue to be well attended to in the training college. The students cheerfully go through the gymnastic exercises and drill, and play also native games under the supervision of the gymnastic teacher, who does the work allotted to him with exemplary zeal. The principal says that the register of weights and heights of the students, which is filled every year in January, shows satisfactory improvement.

61. As I considered it desirable to improve the quality of trained masters, I asked the Educational Conference which met at Amraoti in November last to consider the subject fully and make such proposals as they might consider necessary. This was done, and I submitted my proposals to you in January last (*vide* my letter No.-2872, dated the 31st January 1894). As my letter is probably under the consideration of the Resident and as other proposals are likely to be submitted soon, I need say nothing more on the subject here.

Moral training.

62. All the inspecting officers, head-masters of high schools and the principal of the training college report that this branch of education receives at the hands of schoolmasters its proper share of attention, and I am satisfied that the department has been doing all it can in the matter. The following extracts will show what is being done by the inspecting officers and schoolmasters to raise the moral tone of the pupils.

The Deputy Educational Inspector of Akola says :—

"Moral training has received the attention it deserves. The principles of morality are inculcated on the minds of the pupils with great care, and no opportunity is lost for explaining them from the lessons occurring in school and other books. The children are taught to worship God, to behave respectfully towards their parents and teachers, to be kind and loving towards their brothers and sisters, to assist the needy, to speak the truth, and to act honestly in all their dealings."

The Deputy Educational Inspector of Amraoti writes :—

"Moral training of the children attending schools has been attended to by the teachers. The masters of village schools, who cannot but mix with the people more or less socially,

have opportunities of observing the conduct of their pupils out of school hours also. The reports of the masters in this respect are generally favourable. No occasion is neglected for impressing upon the pupils what they do and what they should avoid doing. The moral subject or passages in the text books the teachers try to dwell upon fully. It has been my practice to turn up some lesson upon the subject and to make it a subject of some conversation and instruction. It is to be noted that whether grown up or younger children the subject, when properly handled, interests them, and they can be made without great labour to distinguish between wrong and right. At the periodical gatherings of the masters within the district classes are taught on the subject of morality."

In his review of the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Akola Mr. Hare says :—

"It is to be hoped that the Deputy Educational Inspector's remarks in regard to the moral training given in the Boards schools are well founded, but I am afraid that the picture he draws is a good deal over-colored. And as regards the boys being taught to behave respectfully towards the parents and teachers, their training in this respect—judging from the Akola school boys—certainly does not extend to their demeanour towards other people including Government officers."

I hope these remarks will be taken to heart by teachers in Akola ; but I beg leave to state that it would not be quite fair to form a general conclusion from the demeanour of school boys in Akola. I confess that it is found comparatively difficult to keep under proper control and discipline some school boys in large towns like Akola out of school hours. For this there are several reasons which it would perhaps serve no good purpose to specify. It cannot, I think, be denied that a spirit of irreverence and of what is miscalled "independence" is plainly visible in our large towns, whether in Berar or elsewhere. As the greater part of the time of our pupils is spent out of school, they naturally imbibe the opinions and imitate the conduct of their elders. Moral training given in our day schools can only be effective if it is supplemented by home teaching and example. A little learning is proverbially a dangerous thing, and large towns must contain at least some men who are half educated and who think that they are sufficiently enlightened. They consider themselves competent to speak on all subjects and have a moral code of their own. The example of such men has a very injurious effect on the conduct of school boys in towns like Akola. It is very necessary that in such towns there should be well-conducted boarding-houses with *resident masters*. Teachers in schools in towns like Akola should also be selected with special care, and this is all that we can do.

Training of teachers for secondary schools.

63. The class of five men selected by Mr. Aitken, referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 63 of the last year's report, was examined on the 18th December 1893 by means of written questions prepared by me. Four of them passed successfully and were appointed assistant masters in Anglo-vernacular schools—the first on Rs. 25 and the others on Rs. 20 per mensem. For want of properly qualified pupils no class has been formed since.

Drawing.

64. The following table shows the result of the first grade examination of the Bombay School of Art :—

Name of school.	No. of pupils presented.	No. of pupils passed.				No. who obtained certificates.	No. of prizes won.
		Free-hand drawing.	Geometry.	Model drawing.	In all heads.		
Akola High School ...	15	6	8	11	4	4	...
Amraoti do. ...	23	7	7	3	8	8	...
Akola Training College..	30	11	11	3	2	2	...
Total ...	68	24	26	17	9	9	...
Total for 1892-93 ...	77	12	4	9	4	4	...

Besides the above, one boy from the Akola High School passed in model and perspective drawing in the second grade art examination.

The results are more satisfactory than those of the last year. As the Akola High School and the Training College have now got a proper master, great improvement in this branch may be looked for.

Industrial training.

65. The Superintendent of the workshop has kindly supplied the necessary information regarding the Akola Industrial School.

The number of pupils on the 31st March last was 8, the average number on rolls monthly during 1893-94 was 11, and the average daily attendance during the same period was 10.

Out of the eight pupils six were Christians and two Muhammadans. Six of the boys were learning carpentering and two blacksmithing.

Attendance seems to have considerably fallen off during the year, but the Superintendent says :—

"The boys are doing well in their trades. We have not made any direct effort to enlarge the number, although we have not refused to consider all who have made applications for entrance."

Ten boys are reported to have completed their course of instruction during the five years that the school has been open. Of these all except one continue to attend the school for further practice.

The establishment of an Industrial School at Amraoti has been sanctioned in the current year.

Instruction of candidates for patwariship in land-measuring.

66. Classes of candidates for patwariship have been formed in eight of the Anglo-vernacular schools and 22 of the primary schools in the province, and 213 students were under instruction on the 31st March 1894. In most of these schools the pupils were not prepared to be tested in this subject at the time of the annual examinations of 1893-94, and in many of the schools "survey-rods" had not been supplied before the close of the year. In the Amraoti district four candidates were presented for examination in this subject in the Buroor school and three passed. The Officiating Deputy Educational Inspector of Buldana says :—

"Considering the subject to be quite new to them the schools (at Pimpalgaon Raja and Fattekhelda) seemed to do well on the whole in that subject at the annual examination."

It is hoped that candidates in all the schools in which classes have been formed will be regularly tested in the subject at the annual examinations of 1894-95.

VI.—Female Education.

Schools for girls under public management.

67. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding Government, District Board and Municipal female schools in the province :—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March.		No. of scholars on 31st March.		Average No. on roll during.		Average daily attendance.		Fees collected		Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
		1893	1894.	1893.	1894	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93	1893 94		
										Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Akola	District Board	15	15	407	535	475	516	291	310	92 8 9	101 1 6	2,466 6 4	4 12 5
	Municipal	5	5	280	294	264	281	184	196	29 0 0	33 8 0	2,122 4 4	7 8 10
Buldana .	District Board	5	5	179	193	181	189	119	128	32 15 3	35 0 3	1,434 15 6	7 9 5
Basim .	District Board	2	2	90	87	89	88	72	67	17 8 0	15 11 9	671 13 9	7 10 1
Amraoti.	District Board	6	7	226	252	211	235	152	164	36 5 0	41 6 0	1,438 5 10	1 11
	Municipal	3	3	154	166	162	159	101	108	32 4 0	30 15 9	1,301 0 3	8 2 11
Wun ..	District Board	4	4	103	107	90	100	60	59	16 5 0	19 14 9	523 0 0	5 3 8
Ellichpur.	District Board	5	5	156	139	148	146	93	87	24 14 9	25 11 0	796 7 7	5 7 3
	Total	45	46	1,685	1,773	1,629	1,714	1,072	1,119	281 12 9	303 5 0	10,754 5 7	6 4 4
											Total for 1892-93 ...	9,804 4 7	6 0 3

This table shows satisfactory progress. Though the number of schools has increased only by one, the number of pupils on rolls has risen by 88 and the average daily attendance by 47. The table shows one more District Board school in Amraoti on the 31st March 1894 than at the close of the previous year. The numbers of schools in all the other districts have remained unchanged. The number of pupils in District Board schools has increased in Akola, Buldana Amraoti and Wun, and decreased in the other two districts. Girls in Municipal schools have increased both in the Akola and Amraoti districts. The average daily attendance in District Board schools has decreased in Basim, Ellichpur and Wun, and increased in the other three districts both in District Board and Municipal schools. It will be observed that the table shows an increase in the amount of fees collected, in expenditure, and also in the cost of educating each pupil.

Female education may be said to be still in its infancy. I hope that its necessity will soon be really felt at least by educated men, and that they will take greater interest in spreading education amongst women.

In the Akola district the Akola Town Municipal Marathi School continues to be in an efficient state and the Tajnapeth Hindustani School has much improved during the year, both in quantity and quality. Through the laudable exertions of the Tahsildar, Mr. Subrao Naidu, the Akot Marathi School has improved both in attendance and efficiency. The schools at Patur, Keliweli and Allegaon continue to be doing fairly. The other institutions are reported to be in an indifferent condition.

In the Amraoti district the Marathi schools, both District Board and Municipal, are reported to have done tolerably well. Amongst the Hindustani schools the institution at Karanja continues to be in a satisfactory state. The Kholapur school promises to do well. The school at Talegaon is reported to have been in an unsatisfactory state.

Of all the female schools in the Ellichpur district the Marathi school at Ellichpur cantonment is reported to be the best in efficiency and attendance. The Anjangaon Marathi school is said to have achieved a marked success under the late mistress. She had inspired confidence amongst the people by her good character and attainments; and her untimely death was much regretted. Her place has been taken by another trained mistress who I hope will do equally well. The Hindustani school at Anjangaon has been placed under a Muhammadan pensioner. The other schools in the district are not well reported on.

In the Wun district the Marathi schools at Yeotmal and Darwa continue to be in a fair condition. Mr. Elliott says that the girls' schools are increasing in popularity, but that great care is necessary in the selection of the masters for these schools.

In the Basim district none of the female schools appear to be in a good condition. The Mangrul Pir Hindustani School, which was at one time in a satisfactory state, is reported to have gone down in every respect. The Hindustani Deputy Educational Inspector says that "the fall of this year is attributable only to the prevalence of fever, which considerably retarded the progress of the pupils."

In the Buldana district the Marathi schools at Deulgaon Raja, Buldana and Mulkapur are reported to be in a pretty fair condition. The school at Fattekhelda is reported to have done better than last year and the Hindustani School at Mulkapur is said to have done fairly.

The present state of female education.

68. The following statement shows the present condition of female education in the province :—

Institutions.	No. of institutions.	No. of pupils attending.			Average No. on roll monthly of girls attending.			Average daily attendance of girls attending.			Number of passes in standards.						
		Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	Female schools.	Boys' schools.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
District Board schools	38	1,313	263	1,576	1,274	199	1,473	815	128	943	162	94	72	38	14	1	381
Municipal schools ...	6	460	...	460	440	...	440	304	...	304	77	57	22	13	4	7	180
Aided schools ...	5	130	88	218	145	66	211	104	41	145	29	18	9	9	3	...	68
Unaided schools ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51	1,903	352	2,255	1,859	265	2,124	1,223	169	1,392	268	169	103	60	21	8	629*
Total for 1892-93 ...	52	1,854	270	2,124	1,798	163	1,961	1,198	106	1,304	268	173	107	58	18	6	625

* Includes the number of girls who passed the several standards in boys schools.

The number of institutions has decreased by one, but there is an increase of 131 in the total number of pupils on rolls, of 163 in the average number on rolls monthly, and of 88 in the average daily attendance. There is also an increase of 82 in the number of girls attending boys' schools.

There is an aggregate increase of four in the number of passes; there being an increase under the 4th, 5th and 6th standards, a decrease under the 2nd and 3rd standards, and the number under the 1st standard having remained unchanged.

The average daily attendance during the year under report is 65·5 per cent. of the average number on roll against 66·4 per cent. during the preceding year. The corresponding percentage in boys' schools for the year under report is 72·09, *vide* the figures in the table in paragraph 36.

VII.—Education of Special Classes.

(*a*) Europeans and Eurasians.

69. The Anglican school at Akola having been closed for want of a sufficient number of pupils during the year under report, there now remains only one school in the province for Europeans and Eurasians, *viz.*, the Catholic school at Amraoti.

On the 31st March last, there were 15 boys and 33 girls in the Amraoti school against 21 boys and 35 girls at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 36. The school was examined by the Educational Inspector in April last, when the highest standard taught to the girls was the fifth and to the boys the third. Out of 11 boys examined 8 passed; and out of 26 girls examined 25 passed. The Educational Inspector says :—

"The boys' department requires to be well looked after. The girls were weak in arithmetic and history under standard V and in explanation under all standards. In other subjects they did fairly. They are also taught needle work and singing, in which they continue to do well. Some girls can play on the piano. The boys and girls in the infant class are taught Kindergarten songs and easy drill. On the whole the school is well managed and discipline is satisfactory."

(b) Mussulmans. Statistics of Hindustani schools.

70. The following table gives the statistics of Government, District Board, and Municipal Hindustani schools :—

District.		No. of schools on 31st March. 1893. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	1894. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of scholars on 31st March 1893. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	1894. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. of pupils examined and passed under standards I. Examined.	Passed.	II. Examined.	Passed.	III. Examined.	Passed.	IV. Examined.	Passed.	V. Examined.	Passed.	VI. Examined.	Passed.	VII. Examined.	Passed.	VIII. Examined.	Passed.	Total.	
Akola ...	Government ..	1	...	1	1	...	1	42	...	42	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	15	8	11	7	9	5	...	..	35	20
	District Board.	17	1	18	16	1	17	846	56	902	744	118	862	150	107	163	77	70	45	31	23	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	365	253
	Municipal ...	3	2	5	3	2	5	311	119	430	286	120	406	73	56	46	36	41	22	24	14	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	136
Buldana ...	District Board.	15	1	16	15	1	16	701	35	736	637	46	683	110	65	89	65	69	43	26	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	195
Basim ...	District Board.	4	1	5	4	1	5	312	65	377	286	75	361	54	40	39	26	32	21	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	110
Amraoti.	Government	1	..	1	1	...	1	39	..	39	38	...	38	...	...	...		.	..	...	..	15	8	9	7	10	5	...	...	34	20
	District Board	13	3	16	13	3	16	661	133	794	598	124	722	123	96	70	58	70	38	43	26	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	222
	Municipal ..	2	1	3	2	1	3	205	50	255	201	51	252	38	34	41	29	22	17	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	91
Wun ...	District Board.	4	1	5	5	1	6	184	20	204	203	24	227	37	35	29	25	19	14	17	17	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	91
Ellichpur	Government ...	1	...	1	1	..	1	45	...	45	45	...	45	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	11	8	8	6	4	1	6	5	29	20
	District Board...	10	3	13	10	3	13	480	86	566	480	79	559	98	81	67	54	32	24	18	14	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	278
	Municipal ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	160	...	160	152	...	152	29	26	19	16	14	12	15	12	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	77	66
Total ..		73	13	86	73	13	86	3,986	564	4,550	3,714	637	4,351	712	540	503	381	369	236	221	161	79	48	30	20	23	11	6	5	1,943	1,402
Total for 1892-93 ...														736	562	521	376	153	191	225	152	55	34	35	23	8	15	...	...	1,934	1,353

The total number of Hindustani schools in the province has remained unchanged, but the number of pupils has decreased from 4,550 to 4,351, the number of boys having decreased by 272 and the number of girls having increased by 73. In this table Muhammadan boys attending other than Hindustani or Anglo-Hindustani schools have not been included. If we add 45 Muhammadan boys attending high schools, 21 attending the Training College and 1,989 studying in the Marathi and Anglo-Marathi schools, and deduct 217 non-Muhammadans in Hindustani schools, the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools under public management will be 6,189 against 6,446 of the last year.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in schools under private management on the 31st March last was 877 against 951 last year. Thus the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction at the close of the year under report was 7,066 against 7,397 on the last day of the previous year.

There is an increase of 49 in the total number of passed pupils, though the number of pupils examined has remained unchanged. The number of passes has increased under the second, third, fourth and fifth standards, and decreased under the first, sixth and seventh standards. Five Muhammadan students passed under the eighth standard during the year from the Anglo-Urdu school at Ellichpur City.

Encouragement to Muhammadan education

71. Mr. Ghulam Husain, Special Magistrate at Akot, continues to accommodate the Urdu Girls' School at that place in his own house; Mr. Daood Khan, Nawab of Ellichpur, continues to accommodate the City Anglo-Urdu School in a part of his palace; and Mr. Fakruddin, Jagirdar of Mahan, continues to accommodate the local Hindustani School in his spacious building. In addition to this there were subscriptions and donations for the fees, books and slates of poor boys and prize books. In some places additional assistant masters were entertained for months by Muhammadan gentlemen. Among the gentlemen who give help to schools, special mention may be made of Messrs. Syed Nurruddin, Kazi of Akot; Syed Kasim, Jagirdar of Nandgaon Peth; and Mr. Salim Khan, Soladagar of Akola The Muhammadan jalsa at Akola continues to take warm interest in Muhammadan education.

(c) Aborigines

72. There is only one school at Chikalda for the aboriginal races. On the 31st March 1894, the total number of aboriginal pupils in the province was 119 against 123 at the close of the previous year. There is a slight increase both in the number examined and the number passed, the numbers being 38 and 23 respectively, against 33 and 22 in the previous year. The highest standard in which boys passed during the year was the 5th against the 4th in 1892-93. Ten boys have passed in the 1st standard, seven in the 2nd, three in the 3rd, two in the 4th, and one in the 5th, against 12, 5, 3, 2 and 0 respectively in the preceding year.

Low castes.

73. The following statement shows the number of low caste pupils during the last five years:—

District.	No. of low caste pupils on 31st March				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Akola	641	720	790	802	800
Buldana	166	186	228	276	257
Basim	118	97	110	98	88
Amraoti	197	245	262	313	325
Wun	58	115	76	80	100
Ellichpur	274	236	216	241	228
Total ...	1,474	1,599	1,682	1,810	1,798

There is a slight aggregate decrease of 12 in the number during the year, the number having increased in Amraoti and Wun and decreased in the other four districts. In all the districts except Basim, the number of pupils on the 31st March last was greater than at the close of the year 1891-92. This statement shows only pupils in the schools under public management. If 647 low caste pupils who attended the schools under private management at the close of the year were added to the number given above, the total number on the 31st March last would be 2,445 against 2,373 at the close of the previous year. Thus

it will be seen that the total number of low caste pupils under instruction in the province has increased by 72.

Progress of low caste pupils.

74. The progress of low caste pupils is shown in the following table :—

Schools.	Standard I.			Standard II.			Standard III.			Standard IV.			Standard V.			Standard VI.			Standard VII.			Total.		
	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st Mar.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31th March.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. studying on 31st March.
Govt. Primary schools. Middle schools—Boys ...	14	9	33	2	1	14	1		6	7	4	6	10	2	16	1	...	6	3	2		38	18	81
Govt. Primary schools. District Board—Boys.	218	151	1-155	124	75	215	90	38	180	32	15	94	6	3	22	2	.	2	...	...	.	472	282	1-668
Govt. Primary schools. Do. Girls.	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	4
Municipal Primary schools-Boys.	12	3	24	7	5	3	4	.	13	4	3	2	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	...		27	11	42
Total ..	245	164	1-215	133	81	233	95	38	199	43	22	102	16	5	38	3	.	8	3	2		539	312	1-795*
Total for 1892-93 ...	202	137	1-242	140	91	240	66	34	175	48	24	95	13	7	45	7	3	10	1	1	2	477	297	1-809

* Besides this there were three low caste pupils studying in the High Schools (two in the Akola High School and one in the Amraoti High School, two under standard VIII and one under X.

Although the number of pupils studying on the 31st March last was smaller than at the close of the previous year, the total number of boys examined and the number passed have both increased. Two boys passed the seventh standard against one last year, the numbers passed under the 1st and 3rd standards have increased and under the other standards have decreased. The first boy in the order of merit amongst the passes at the Amraoti High School entrance examination was a Mahar boy. This is a remarkable fact, and I need not say that it is creditable to all concerned. He was partly educated in the Karanja Middle School and partly in the Amraoti Anglo-Marathi school.

The number of special schools for low caste pupils has remained unchanged, the school at Bobhali in the Ellichpur district, which was open in 1892-93, having been closed and a new school having been started at Jowla in the Akola district.

Mr. Harbhamji, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Buldana district, says :—

" There were 222 low caste pupils in primary schools and 22 in Urdu schools during the year under report, but there was none in the Anglo-vernacular schools. The latter schools are located at big towns, where there must be a large number of low caste children of school-going age, and it cannot therefore be understood why the Anglo-vernacular schools should not show the attendance of low caste students at all. This is a point for the educational authorities to note."

I beg leave to observe that the educational authorities are helpless in this matter. They have no power to compel the attendance of low caste or any pupils. It is not necessary for me to repeat what I said on the subject in some of my previous reports ; but I may be allowed to state that officers in some other departments of Government are in a better position to use their influence successfully, and Rural and Municipal Boards ought to move in the matter. It is the main duty of the educational authorities to see that the boys who do attend are well taught. That two Mahar boys should pass the high school entrance examination in standard VII successfully, and that one of them should stand first in the order of merit amongst 98 pupils, shows that the education of low caste boys is not neglected in Anglo-vernacular schools.

Mr. Elliott says that low caste boys seem to be receiving a fairer share of attention in schools.

VIII.—Private Schools.

75. These schools do not conform to the curriculum of public schools and are not examined by Government officers. On the 31st March last there were, as reported by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, seven private schools with 99 scholars, against three schools and 53 scholars at the close of the previous year.

The schools at Malkapur and Kholapur mentioned in the last year's report continue to be liberally patronized by their founders.

IX.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books and other Educational Literature.

Work done by the Text-Book Committee

76. At the beginning of the year the Text-Book Committee had 12 books on hand for review, and six books were sent to the Secretary during the year. He reported on five books which had been sent to me for patronage by Professor B. P. Modak of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur. Two reports also were submitted on "School Drill." All the other books are under the consideration of the members of the Committee.

Book depôts

77. There has been no change in the number of book depôts during the year under report. We have one central book depôt at Akola, and 29 branch book depôts attached to Government or Local Board schools in towns and large villages in all the districts.

Stock account of the depôt.

78. The stock account of the depôt for the year 1893-94 is as follows:—

Receipts.

		Copies.	Amount. Rs	a	p.
Balance on 31st March 1893	...	182,485	25,042	13	3
Books and-maps printed and purchased during the year	...	171,367	15,998	1	7
Total	...	353,852	41,040	14	10

Disbursements.

Books and maps sold during the year ...	105,205	17,965	2	2
Balance on 31st March 1894	248,647	23,075	12	8
Total ...	353,852	41,040	14	10

A more detailed statement of the transactions is given below:—

Language	Balance on 31st March 1893		Books and maps purchased and printed during the year		Total		Books and maps sold during the year		Balance on 31st March 1894.	
	Copies	Amount.	Copies.	Amount	Copies	Amount.	Copies	Amount	Copies	Amount.
		Rs a p		Rs. a. p		Rs a p		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.
English	14-616	6-245 14 11	5-473	2 979 13 6	20-089	9-225 12 5	7-745	3-507 11 6	12-344	5 718 0 11
Marathi	154-402	15 700 15 10	160-406	11-808 13 4	314-808	27-509 13 2	91-272	13 197 9 10	223 536	14-312 3 4
Sanskrit	2-535	811 0 0	124	232 14 0	2-659	1-043 14 0	556	372 15 0	2 103	670 15 0
Persian	638	109 2 3	42	17 8 0	680	126 10 3	51	11 5 0	629	115 5 3
Urdu	10-294	2-175 12 3	5-322	959 0 9	15-616	3-134 13 0	5 581	875 8 10	10-035	2 259 4 2
Total	182-485	25-042 13 3	171-367	15-998 1 7	353-852	41-040 14 10	105-205	17 965 2 2	248-647	23-075 12 8

It will be observed that the value of books and maps sold during the year being greater than that of the books purchased and printed by Rs 1,967-0-7, the

balance of stock has decreased by the same amount. This is due to a brisk sale in the branch depôts and to a number of books which, on the recommendation of the Educational Inspector, were supplied to the libraries of the Anglo-vernacular schools having been already in stock.

79. Books of the selling price of Rs. 15,998-1-7 were printed and purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 13,007-6-8. The difference of Rs. 2,990-10-11 would have been considered as gross profit if the books purchased during the year only had been sold. But the value of books actually sold amounted to Rs. 17,965-2-2, and therefore the profit, which must be proportionately greater, might be deemed to be about Rs. 3,357. The expenditure on account of the depôt during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of the establishment	1,632	0	0
Contingencies	371	1	6
Commission to branch depôt keepers ...	487	2	1
Total ...	2,490	3	7
Profit ...	3,357	0	0
Gain to Government ...	866	12	5

80. The cash account of the depôt is as follows:—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1893 ...	4	0	6
Sale proceeds of books ...	17,965	2	2
Do. of broken boxes ...	25	0	0
Do. of Berar School Paper ...	1	8	0
Do. of Sanitary Primer ...	0	8	0
Do. of Berar Census Report for 1891	12	0	0
Registration fee	2	0	0
Total ...	18,010	2	8

Disbursements.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount paid into treasury on account of sale of books	17,477	12	1
Do. of broken boxes ...	25	0	0
Do. of Berar School Paper ...	1	8	0
Do. of Sanitary Primer ...	0	8	0
Do. of Berar Census Report for 1891	12	0	0
Do. of registration fee ...	2	0	0
Commission allowed to branch book depôt keepers	487	2	1
Cash in hand with some depôt keepers ...	4	4	6
Total ...	18,010	2	8

Literature.

81. The number of books registered under Act XXV. of 1867 during the year under report was 20, against 21 in the previous year. Eight of these were issues of the *Berar School Paper* and eleven were the issues of *Duyan Sangraha*, a monthly literary magazine. There was only one other publication, which was entitled the *Verhad Bhugola Patrak*, or Geography of Berar. The *Berar School Paper* was printed at the Akola *Shudha Varhadi Press* and the *Duyan Sangraha* and the *Vrahad Bhugola Patrak* at the *Amraoti Pramoda Sindhu Press*. The last mentioned book has been registered for copyright.

Public libraries.

82. Four libraries or reading rooms were opened and five closed during the year, and consequently the number on the 31st March 1894 was 39 against 40 on the last day of the preceding year. One new library was opened in the Akola district, one in Buldana and two in Amraoti. Of the five libraries closed three were in the Akola district and two in the Amraoti district. The following table gives detailed information about the libraries and reading rooms in the province :—

District.	Locality.	Average number of subscribers during the year.	Rate of subscription.	Average monthly income. Subscription.	Average monthly income. Grants from town and municipal funds.	No. of books in the library.	No. of books issued to subscribers during the year.	No. of newspapers periodicals. Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular.	No. of newspapers periodicals. English.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Akola.	Akola ...	105	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4. ...	35 7 0	10 0 0	956	2,039	23	9
	Kurankhed ...	14	As. 4 & As. 2	2 8 0	...	125	75	7	...
	Telhara ...	30	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	18 12 0	...	130	500	13	3
	Assegaon ...	23	As. 12, As. 6, As. 4, As. 2, & Anna 1.	8 8 0	...	17	17	18	...
	Keliweli ...	50	As. 4, As. 2 & Anna 1 ...	6 0 0	...	90	726	61	...
	Malegaon ...	3	Annas 4	3 0 0	...	1	...	1	...
	Akot ...	40	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2 ...	13 0 0	8 5 4	340	540	10	1
	Patur ...	44	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2.	10 0 0	...	274	311	22	1
	Vyalla ...	14	Re. 1	1 0 0	...	...	...	4	...
	Ballapur New Circulating.	6	Anna 1 & pies 3	0 8 0	...	...	...	2	1
	Do. Juvenile.	40	Anna 1 & pies 3	0 10 0	...	125	585	1	...
	Shegaon ...	17	As. 8, As. 4, As. 2 & Anna 1...	6 13 0	...	...	...	15	2
	Khamgaon ...	24	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	21 14 0	15 0 0	765	16	7	2
	Do. Students	31	Pies 6...	1 14 0	...	100	75	1	...
	Do. Reading Room ...	6	Annas 4	3 0 0	...	...	...	4	...
	Paturda ...	16	As. 4, As. 2, & Anna 1 ...	2 8 0	...	1	1	6	...
	Jamod ...	18	Annas 4	4 8 0	...	30	36	9	...
	Sonalla ...	60	Re. 1, & As. 8	4 0 0	...	50	40	8	...
	Jalgaon ...	32	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, & As. 2 ...	10 4 9	...	200	150	10	1
Buldana.	Buldana ..	22	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	15 0 8	...	57	20	7	3
	Mulkapur .	23	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	22 2 0	...	99	43	10	3
	Chikhli ...	25	Re. 1 & As. 8	15 0 0	...	123	...	3	2
	Deulgaon Raja	26	As. 8, As. 6, As. 4, As. 3 & As. 2.	4 12 0	...	95	66	10	2
	Mehkar ...	...	...	...	...	90	...	6	1
Basim.	Basim ...	36	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ..	19 5 4	10 0 0	344	611	15	6
	Pusad ...	30	As. 8 & As. 4	10 0 0	...	85	75	5	...
Amraoti.	Amraoti City...	83	Rs. 2, Re 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	49 12 0	25 0 0	1,016	1,544	15	8
	Murtizapur ...	51	Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 2 ...	19 15 0	...	...	...	11	1
	Morsi ...	49	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	9 3 4	2 0 0	102	127	9	4
	Talegaon Dashasar ...	15	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	6 12 0	...	...	...	8	1
	Tivasa ...	65	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	19 8 0	...	129	623	8	1
	Karanja ..	55	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	32 11 0	...	210	1,521	20	2
Wun.	Yeotmal ...	52	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	27 6 0	10 0 0	537	155	10	10
	Wun ...	60	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	20 0 0	10 0 0	207	198	8	4
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur Cantonment ..	50	Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	15 4 4	...	589	208	9	2
	Ellichpur City.	37	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	12 0 0	7 0 0	215	421	13	3
	Daryapur ...	76	Re. 1, As. 8 & As. 4 ...	31 12 0	...	470	576	10	3
	Anjangaon ...	10	As. 4 & As. 2	1 10 8	...	52	30	5	...
	Karajgaon ...	12	As. 4, As. 3 & As. 2 ...	1 8 0	...	120	40	5	...

Printing presses.

83. The following table gives the usual information about the printing presses in the province:—

District.	Locality.	Name of press.	Name of publisher	Publication thereat		Remarks
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akola.	Akola ...	Varhad Samachar	Narayan Khanderao.	Varhad Samachar.	None	Weekly paper; annual subscription Rs. 5.
	Do .	Vaidarbha ...	Venkatesh Ramchandra.	Vaidarbha ..	Do	Weekly paper; annual subscription Rs. 4.
	Do ...	Shuddha Varhadi	Hari Ramchandra	Shuddha Varhadi.	Berar School Paper.	Weekly paper, annual subscription Rs. 2
	Telhara ...	Guna Sindhu..	Baijanath Abhyan Karana.	None .	None ...	The press does only job work.
	Khamgaon...	Chandra Kanta	Mahomed Ali Tyabali.	Do. .	Do. ...	Do do.
Amraoti.	Amraoti ...	Pramoda Sindhu	Yeshwant Govind.	Pramod Sindhu	Dnyan Sangraha.	Weekly paper; annual subscription Rs. 3
	Do. ...	Albion Press ...	Bapu Vital .	None	None ...	The press does only job work.
	Do.	Amba Prasad Press	Narayan Sakharam	Do.	Do. ...	Do. do.
Ellichpur.	EllichpurCantonment.	Surya Kanta ...	Waman Narayen.	Do. .	Do. ..	Do. do.
	Ellichpur City	Varhad Bhagyodnya	Govind Sitaram	Do ...	Do. .	Do do.

Educational Conference.

84. The Educational Conference was held during the year at Amraoti on the 22nd November and following days. In my letter No. 2871, dated the 31st January 1894, I gave a full account of the proceedings, and it is not therefore necessary to give any lengthy account in this report. In my opening speech I asked the Conference, and especially the inspecting officers, to consider whether the present system of examinations should be continued; and if not, what other measures should be adopted for testing the work of teachers; I also requested them to consider what reforms they considered necessary for the improvement of the Training College. Separate reports on these subjects have been submitted and orders passed on one of them, *vide* paragraphs 40 and 61 above.

The proceedings of the Masters' Association were of the usual kind. Lectures were delivered, essays read, and classes taught before the assembly.

85. Town and village schoolmasters continue to meet at central places in all the districts, and these gatherings are reported to be very useful in improving the village schoolmasters. The following extract from the Educational Inspector's report will show what is done at these gatherings:—

"At these gatherings classes are taught in various subjects, essays on educational matters are read and discussed In a few circles prizes are awarded to the best teachers. Circulating libraries have been started, but the number of books in them is not large as the rate of subscription is low, and the gatherings contribute a portion of their income to the central institution. But on the whole these gatherings have been doing much good in that they tend to (1) improve the schoolmasters and (2) enlarge their ideas and broaden their sympathies."

X.—Recommendations of the Education Commission.

86. In my last report a summary of the progress made in Berar towards fulfilling the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882 was given. During 1893-94 the Hindu inhabitants of Ellichpur City and Mehkar paid contributions fixed by the orders of the Resident in order that the teaching of standards VIII. and IX. respectively should be introduced into the Anglo-

vernacular schools in those towns; and English classes were opened in some of the primary schools on the people having paid twelve months' full salary of the teachers in advance. A new schoolmistress, trained in the Poona Female Training College, was appointed in the Marathi school for girls at Anjangaon.

87. It has not been customary in Berar educational reports to make mention of the services of clerks; but as I may not have an opportunity to write on the subject again, I beg leave to acknowledge the very valuable assistance given to me by the Head Clerk, Mr. Ganesh Anant Vaidya, since he was appointed to the post in 1887. In the second clerk, Mr. Shivram Raghunath Kulkarni, the office has secured the services of a very intelligent and hardworking man. Had it not been for the activity and willing aid given by these men, and for the promptitude of the fourth clerk, Mr. Waman Wasudev, whose services have been kindly lent to me by the Officiating Director, I should not have been able to submit this report punctually.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. B. JATAR,

Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D. (on leave).

APPENDICES

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1939-1.*

(For details see General Table No III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.							Private institutions		Grand Total.	Percentage of.	
				University education.		School education, general		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools	All other special schools		Advanced.	Elementary.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17,717	Towns ... 39 Villages 5,785 Total ... 5,824	Males ... 1,491,500 Females 1,405,540 Total ... 2,897,040	Institutions. For males..	...	...	26	1,240	1	1	1,268	3	3	1,274	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 21·9	
			Institutions. For females	...	...	...	51	...	...	51	...	1	52	·9	
			Institutions. Total ..	...	...	26	1,291	1	1	1,319	3	4	1,326	22·8	
			Scholars... Males ..	...	...	4,500	45,476	92	8	50,076	48	44	50,168	Male scholars to male population of school-going age 22·4	
			Scholars... Females.	..	...	...	2,255	2	..	2,257	4	3	2,264	Female scholars to female population of school-going age 1·07	
			Scholars... Total ...	...	..	4,500	47,731	94	8	52,333	52	47	52,432	12·07	

EDUCATION.

General Table II.—*Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1893-94.*

(For details see General Table No.

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction §							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training Schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions { For males	...	.	86,467	2 62,950	10,388	...	3,59,805	...	20,266	34,260	9,091	43,922	8,408	222	1,16,169	4,88,810	
{ For females	...	.		12,836	...	..	12,836										
Total ...	...	..	86,467	2,75,786	10,388	...	3,72,641	.	20,266	34,260	9,091	43,922	8,408	222	1,16,169	4,88,810	
2. *a*—Percentages* of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction ...			25·6	42·5	4·2		72·3	...	8·2	13·3	3·5	2·7	.	..	27·7	...	
b—Percentages * of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction ..	...	.	...	72·1	. .		72·1	...	...	·8	·08	23·1	5·7	·2	27·88	...	
c—Percentages * of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction ..	...		1·5	85·6	...		87·1	.	...	..	1	..	3·4	8·5	12 9	...	
d—Percentages on total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	...	.	17 7	56·4	2·1	.	76 2	...	4·1	7	1·9	9	1·7	·04	23·74	...	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.										
3. Average annual cost † of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	13 12 8	...	123 10 8	...	15 12 2										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds..	...	...	0 0 9		..	...	0 0 9										
Total cost ..	...	..	18 12 5	...	123 10 8	...	20 10 5										
Local Fund schools‡ { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	..	2 9 9	...	...	2 9 9										
{ Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	..	3 7 10	...	...	3 7 10										
Total cost ...	...	. .	..	6 5 0	..	...	6 5 0										
Municipal schools‡ { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	. .	...	..	..	...											
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	..	...	4 4 2	...	...	4 4 2										
Total cost .	...	...	...	6 7 11	...	...	6 7 11										
Aided institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...		1 14 6	.	...	1 14 6										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds..	...	...	..	0 0 11	..	...	0 0 11										
Total cost ..	...	...	...	4 11 3	.	..	4 11 3										
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ...	...	...	.	3 12 6		...	3 12 6										
All institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	..	...	13 12 8	2 3 10	123 10 8	.	3 7 5										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 0 9	2 11 1	...	...	2 5 1										
Total cost ..	...	...	18 12 5	5 13 7	123 10 8	...	7 3 0										

*The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35 and 36 respectively of General Table No. IV.

†The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table No. VII.

§Fractions of a rupee should be omitted except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. III.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1893-94.*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions: Under public management: Managed by Government: No. of institutions	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Managed by local fund and municipal boards: No. of institutions	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Maintained by Native States: No. of institutions	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Under private management: Aided by Government or by local fund or by municipal boards: No. of institutions	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Unaided: Number of institutions	No. of scholars on the rolls on 31st March	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Grand total of public institutions	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March	No. of scholars on the 31st of March learning: English	A classical language	A vernacular language	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed: Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Others	Number of girls in boys' schools	Number of boys in girls' schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																																
Secondary Schools																																
For boys: High schools	2	446	402	337		..										...			..		2	446	446	326	120		3	395	45	3		
For boys: Middle schools—English	24	4,054	4 203	3,336														..			24	4,054	2,096	452	4,054		5	3,671	367	11		
Total	26	4,500	4,605	3,673			..	..													26	4,500	2,542	778	4,174		8	4,066	412	14		
Primary Schools.																																
For boys					589	a 32 125	31,865	22,972		..			598	b 13,045	12 821	10,208	a3	c 630	578	407	1,240	45,810	354	9	45 810		20	39,773	5,961	56	352	
For girls			..		46	1,773	1,714	1,119					5	d 148	145	104					51	1 921	48		1,873	48	21	1,261	588	3		18
Total					635	33,908	33,579	24,091					603	13,193	12,966	10,412	53	630	578	407	1 291	47,731	402	9	47,683	48	41	41,034	6,549	59	3 52	18
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL																																
Schools for Special Instruction.																																
Training schools for masters	1	(e) 94	84	74		..															1	94		15	94	..	..	73	21		2	
Industrial schools	1	8	11	10															..		1	8			8		6		2			
Total	2	102	95	84																	2	102		15	102		6	73	23		2	
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction	28	4,602	4,700	3,757	635	33,908	33,579	24,091					603	13,193	12,966	10,412	53	630	578	407	1,319	52,333	2,944	802	51,959	48	55	45,173	6,994	73	354	18
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS																																
1 Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ..																	For boys				3	f 52		52					52		4	..
2 Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly																	,, ,,				1	10			10				10	..		
3 Elementary, teaching the Koran ..																	,, boys				1	20		20					20			...
4 Other schools not conforming to departmental standards																	,, girls				1	14			14		11	3		..		
																					1	3			3		3					..
																	Total				7	99	..	72	27		14	3	82		4	..
																	Grand Total				1,326	52,432	2,944	874	51,986	48	69	45,176	7,066	73	358	18

(a) Excludes 15 pupil teachers attending the Shirpur, Mungrul Dastgir, and Darwa Marathi schools, and includes 263 girls.
(b) Includes 86 girls.
(c) Includes 1 girl.
(d) Includes 18 boys.
(e) Includes 2 girls attending the Khamgaon Municipal Female School.
(f) Includes 4 girls.

EDUCA

GENERAL TABLE No. IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Under public management. Managed by Government. Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards. Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Public Main Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education—General. For boys. High schools ..	17,415	...	...	6,284	..	..	23,699	...	..	..	.	...		...	...	..
School Education—General. For boys. Middle schools, English ...	46,111	..	230	18,413	3,014	...	62,768	.		...				..	..	..
Total .	63,526	...	230	10,697	3,014		86,467	..	...	...		..	..	...		.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education—General. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	80,822	1,06,287	9,410		5,331	.	2,01,850	...	.
School Education—General. For girls	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	154	7,758	2,751		91	.	10,754	.	.
Total .	...	...	...	...	.	..		80,976	1,14,045	12,161	.	5,422		2,12,604		...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
Training schools for masters. ..	10,388	...	...	...	...	...	10,388	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	.
Total ..	10,388	...	...	...	...	...	10,388	...	...			.	..	...	..	
Buildings	6,762	...	..	..	...	..	6,762	...	36,564	..		596		37,160	...	..
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)		..	...	1,654	...	..	1,654	...	5,796	520	.	438	.	6,754		..
Total	6,762	...	.	1,654	...	...	8,416	.	42,360	520	.	1,034	..	43,914		...
University	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	.	..
Direction	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		..
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges ..	..	...	...	...	...	.			...	...		..	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges ..	...	...	...	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools .	...	...	..	..	...	..		...	...		...	...	..	..	.	.
Scholarships held in: Primary schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...			...	...	.	.
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than Training schools	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...		.	...		..
Miscellaneous	.						...		...				...	...		..
Total	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...			...		...		...
Total expenditure on public instruction	80,676		230	21,351	3,014	..	1,05,271	80,976	1,56,405	12,681		6,456	.	2,56,518	..	..

TION.

in Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1893-94.

Institutions.																					
					Under private management.											Total expenditure from					
					Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	..			...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17,415	...	...	6,284	...	23,699
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	46,111	...	230	13,413	3,014	62,768
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	63,526	...	230	19,697	3,014	86,467
...	...	...	..	...	23,269	...	704	33,909	1,032	..	58,914	2,097	89	...	2,186	1,04,091	1,06,287	10,114	36,006	6,452	2,62,950
...	...	...	...	...	1,508	...	46	146	382	..	2,082	...	...	..	..	1,662	7,758	2,797	146	473	12,836
...	...	...	..	...	24,777	...	750	34,055	1,414	...	60,996	2,097	89		2,186	1,05,753	1,14,045	12,911	36,152	6,925	2,75,786
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10,388	...	...	...	...	10,388
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	10,388	...	...	.	...	10,388
...	.	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	6,762	36,564	...	.	596	43,922
..	...	.		..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	5,796	520	1,654	438	8,408
.	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	6,762	42,360	520	1,654	1,034	52,330
...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	20,266	...	...	...	.	20,266
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	33,008	1,252	...	...	.	34,260
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			..	1,360	..	...	...	...	1,360
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	..	...	...
	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	7,469	...	24	...	...	7,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	119	119	..	...	238
...	..	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...		...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	(a)—1,916	409	1,284	283	162	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	60,187	1,780	1,427	283	162	63,839
...	...	...	...	...	24,777	...	750	34,055	1,414	...	60,996	2,097	89	...	2,186	2,46,616	1,58,185	15,088	57,786	11,135	4,88,810

(a) Includes :—

	Rs.
Printing, &c.	587
Book Depôt	—2,503
Total ...	—1,916

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE No. V.—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of the official year 1893-94.*

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper secondary (middle stage).			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys—Government English.	26	4,500	574	...	574	1,968	...	1,968	794	...	794	470	...	470	694	...	694	4,500	...	4,500
Total	26	4,500	574	...	574	1,968	..	1 968	794	...	794	470	...	470	694	...	694	4,500	...	4,500
Primary Schools.																				
For boys. Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund ...	572	29,999	...	...	...	1,470	...	1,470	8,966	9	8,975	5,991	17	6,008	13,309	237	13,546	29,736	263	29,999
Municipal ...	17	2,136	...	...	...	9	...	9	723	...	723	455	...	455	949	...	949	2,136	...	2,136
Native States ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ..	598	13,045	...	...	...	185	...	185	2,665	7	2,672	2,585	9	2,594	7,522	72	7,594	12,957	88	13,045
Unaided ...	53	630	...	...	...	9	...	9	44	...	44	100	...	100	476	1	477	629	1	630
Total ..	1,240	45,810	...	...	...	1,673	...	1,673	12,398	16	12,414	9,131	26	9,157	22,256	310	22,566	45,458	352	45,810
For girls. Government ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
Local Fund ...	38	1,313	...	...	..	...	36	36	...	196	196	...	199	199	...	882	882	...	1,313	1,313
Municipal ..	8	460	..	...	...	...	15	15	...	85	85	...	71	71	...	289	289	...	460	460
Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	5	118	...	...	...	...	12	12	3	25	28	3	20	23	12	73	85	18	130	148
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51	1,921	...	...	...	...	63	63	3	306	309	3	290	293	12	1,244	1,256	18	1,903	1,921
Total Primary Schools .	1,291	47,731	...	...	..	1,673	63	1,736	12,401	322	12,723	9,134	316	9,450	22,268	1,554	23,822	45,476	2.255	47,731
Grand Total ...	1,317	52,231	574	...	574	3,641	63	3,704	13,195	322	13,517	9,604	316	9,920	22,962	1,554	24,516	49,976	2,255	52,231

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EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the official year 1893-94.*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					Remarks.
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions	Other institutions	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus	Muhamadans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Schools for General Education.																				
Matriculation—Boys ...	2	...	...	2	28	...	...	...	28	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	
Middle School Examination—Boys	24	...	...	24	277	...	...	...	277	183	...	...	.	183	...	...	157	26	...	
Upper Primary Examination. Boys ...	395	273	...	668	2,937	864	...	...	3,801	1,640	319	...	...	1,959	...	2	1,730	217	10	
Upper Primary Examination. Girls ...	34	4	...	38	65	10	...	...	75	51	9	...	...	60	6	...	39	15	...	
Lower Primary Examination. Boys ..	582	541	...	1,123	5,106	2,270	...	...	7,376	3,584	1,197	..	...	4,781	1	5	4,072	664	39	
Lower Primary Examination. Girls ...	40	4	...	44	203	21	...	...	224	151	18	...	...	169	6	1	123	39	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. English ...	4	...	...	4	103	...	...	...	103	69	...	...	...	69	...	...	65	4	...	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular. Boys.	57	...	...	57	707	...	...	...	707	413	...	...	..	413	...	...	364	47	2	
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular. Girls.	6	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	
Schools for Special Instruction.																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	1	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	8	4	...	
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower					52	..	..	...	52	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	28	7	....	
2. School of Arts Examination	*3	..	...	3	68	...	...	...	68	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	1	...	

* Bombay Sir J. J. School of Arts for certificates.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VII.—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the official year 1893-94.*

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by: The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In institutions managed by: The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																																
School Education, General. For boys—Middle schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	230	230	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	230	230	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																																
For boys	572	29,999	29,720	21,324	80,822	1,01,434	885	...	5,331	...	1,88,472	...	4,853	...	1,06,286	17	2,136	2,145	1,642	...	8,525	4,853	...	...	...	13,378	...	885	704	10,114	1,16,400	
For girls	38	1,313	1,274	815	154	6,835	255	...	87	...	7,331	...	923	...	7,758	8	460	440	304	...	2,496	923	...	4	...	3,423	...	255	46	2,797	10,555	
Total	610	31,312	30,994	22,139	80,976	1,08,269	1,140	...	5,418	...	1,95,803	...	5,776	...	1,14,044	25	2,596	2,585	1,952	...	11,021	5,776	...	4	...	16,801	...	1,140	750	12,911	1,26,955	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	36,564	...	...	596	...	37,160	...	...	...	36,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,564	
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	5,796	...	...	438	...	6,234	...	...	...	5,796	...	...	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	520	6,316	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	42,360	...	...	1,034	...	43,394	...	...	...	42,360	...	...	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	520	42,880	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,252	
Scholarship held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	
Scholarship held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	238	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284	1,694	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,427	3,208	
Grand Total	610	31,312	30,994	22,139	80,976	1,50,629	1,140	...	6,452	...	2,39,197	...	5,776	...	1,58,185	25	2,596	2,585	1,952	...	16,541	5,776	...	4	...	17,321	230	1,140	750	15,088	1,73,273	

POONA,
17th July 1894.

S. B. JATAR,
Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D. (on leave.)

Return of the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1893-94.

(As per Education General Table No. III.)

Under private management.						Remarks.
Aided by Government.						
No. of institutions.	No. of scholars on the roll on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	No. of boys.	No. of girls	
1	48	42	36	15	33	

Return showing total expenditure on the European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1893-94.

(As per Education General Table No. IV.)

Year.	Under private management. Aided by Government. General revenues.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	
1893-94 ...	1,990 0 0	The Akola Anglican school was closed from November 1893, there remaining only one school at Amraoti on 31st March 1894.

Return showing the stages of instruction of pupils of European and Eurasian schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1893-94.

(As per Education General Table No. V.)

No. of schools	No. of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Middle stage.			Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.			Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	48	...	2	2	3	11	14	3	6	9	9	14	23	15	33	48	

Extract from the Proceedings of the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 3510, dated Hyderabad Residency, the 13th October 1894.

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1893-94, and the Commissioner's review upon it.

ORDER.

1. The expenditure on education during the year under report was Rs. 4,51,156, as against Rs. 4,37,545 in 1892-93. The number of schools and scholars fell from 1,376 and 53,422 to 1,326 and 52,432 respectively, the decrease being attributed to the unhealthiness of the year, to bad harvests and continued high prices, which affected mainly unaided indigenous schools. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of these depressing influences, the figures for 1893-94 are still better than those for 1891-92. Even as compared with 1892-93, there is a rise in average attendance and in the number of girl scholars, while the increase in bonuses and grants-in-aid testifies to progress as measured by examinations. Education continues backward in Wun and Basim, where the number of square miles per school is higher and the percentage of scholars to population considerably lower than elsewhere in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, but the Officiating Resident hopes that now that the primary schools in the former district have been transferred to the management of Local Boards, education will receive an impetus in those parts. The decreased expenditure in the municipalities of Akola and Khamgaon is matter for regret.

2. Regarding the inspecting agency and the services rendered by Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani and his deputies, Colonel Mackenzie reads with pleasure Mr. Jatar's commendations. As regards inspections by Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates, the increased attention paid to the subject by all officers in Wun and by Tahsildars in Basim calls for notice, and it is satisfactory to find that the School Committees in these backward districts have shown signs of increasing interest. The Officiating Resident hopes that that interest will be sustained: he observes that the Committees of Watphali, Risod and Basim (Hindustani) have not this year earned the honorable mention accorded them by the Director in 1892-93. Popular contributions have increased from Rs. 9,378 to Rs. 9,632, providing among other useful objects for the maintenance of 8th and 9th standards in 7 middle, and 5th and 6th standards in 17 primary schools.

3. Of the 8 Berar University scholars 5, and of other Berar ex-students 17, passed various college examinations. The Officiating Resident would be glad to learn how many of these were natives of Berar, and why of the 8 scholars only 5 did anything of note. In the first grade examination of the Bombay School of Art 9 pupils passed in all heads, as against 4 last year, and the results were generally more encouraging. In the 26 secondary schools managed by Government, the average attendance rose from 3,558 to 3,673, and the cost per head from Rs. 17-8-2 to Rs. 18-12-5. The high rate in the Akola High School may be partly attributed to the relatively large salary drawn by its late head master; it is therefore the more gratifying to find Mr. Aitkens' pupils doing him credit in the matriculation examination: in some other matters the Amraoti High School more than held its own. The need of a house for a resident master at Akola should be brought to the notice of the public and of the Local Boards concerned. The number of primary schools for boys under public management has risen from 581 to 589, of which 572 are under Local Boards and 17 are municipal. The average attendance rose from 22,401 to 22,972, and the percentage of passes from 65·6 to 68·3. The number of indigenous schools fell from 713 to 651, and the number examined from 703 to 696, but the number of pupils examined rose from 10,326 to 10,427, and the grants earned by them

from Rs. 19,960 to Rs. 20,423. Proposals are on foot for increasing the difficulty of indigenous standards, and so checking the tendency of these schools to irregular and spasmodic effort. No change in the present system of examination has been found necessary.

The Director reports that physical exercise is receiving increased attention from masters and pupils: proposals regarding school drill and for the extension of primary education generally as well as further proposals for the improvement of the training school will be awaited. Meanwhile efforts should be made to reopen the schools lately closed.

4. As before, Brahmins continue to take most advantage of educational facilities, but Kunbis and other classes are fairly represented. The number of Hindustani boys' schools is 73. The total number of Muhammadan boys in all schools is only 6,189, as compared with 6,446 last year, but the results of examination are better. The number of low caste pupils has decreased from 1,810 to 1,798, but the number examined and passed has increased from 477 and 297 to 538 and 312; they seem to be receiving a fair share of attention. The school for aborigines at Chikalda shows satisfactory results.

There are 46 girls' schools under public management, of which 13 are Hindustani, and the average daily attendance is 1,119. There were also 5 aided schools with an attendance of 104: and 169 girls attended boys' schools. The attendance at Mr. Fuller's Industrial School at Akola has fallen from 18 to 10, of whom 6 were Christians: it is hoped that the new venture at Amraoti will fare better, and adapt itself to local requirements. The Anglican school at Akola having been closed, it behoves the Director to carefully consider the educational wants of the European and Eurasian community.

5. The expenditure on new school buildings was Rs. 43,922, and on repairs Rs. 26,084, but much remains to be accomplished as funds permit, and care should be taken that no allotments are allowed to lapse. The Resident notes with pleasure the liberality of the gentlemen referred to in paragraphs 11 and 71 of the Report.

In conclusion thanks are due to Mr. Jatar for his report. As Commissioner, Colonel Mackenzie has already recorded his opinion of the services Mr. Jatar has rendered to the cause of education in Berar during the 10 years of his Directorship, and it only remains now to express his concurrence with the notification in *Residency Orders* Extraordinary, No. 354, which issued at Mr. Plowden's request on Mr. Jatar's retirement on the 24th September 1894.

(By order.)

A. L. P. TUCKER,

Secretary for Berar.